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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

## DESIRABLE CANDIDATES FOR DESIRABLE CITIZENS

By Victor L. Berger.

WE find the following news item in the *Milwaukee Journal*:  
An officer of one of the leading business associations of the city discussing the circular being issued by the Voters' league in an appeal for good government in Milwaukee, says:  
"Business men are fast coming to a realization of the great importance to each business interest, as well as the community as a whole, of having a capable and honest set of public officials. The mayor of a city must not only be honest, but a thoroughly practical and energetic business man."  
So there we are again.  
We need a business man—a good business man "to run" the city of Milwaukee. Although the city of Milwaukee has been kept pretty well "on the run," because for over forty years we had not only "honest, but thoroughly practical business men" running it.

Who is a "business man"? The merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer, the speculator, who sits in his office or in his store and intrigues for gain.

The central idea of business is to buy as cheaply as possible and to sell as dearly as the market will permit. At any rate, everything that is bought must bring more than what it was bought for, otherwise the business cannot exist.

Whether the merchandise in question is diamonds, rags, stocks, manure or silks—whether it is manufacturing or jobbing—it must bring profit or it ceases to be business.

Profit is the end sought. Money is the concrete expression of that profit.

And the man who makes the most money—the man who makes the most profit—is the best business man.

In other words, the man who best understands the art of getting something for nothing, is the best business man.

Under such conditions it is clear enough that in business strict honesty is not an advantage.

In fact, the unscrupulous grofter succeeds best.

This is nothing new. It is as old as "business."

Both the old Greeks and the old Romans had the same God for thieves and for business men—Hermes in Greece, Mercurius in Rome. The ruling classes of Athens and Sparta were not permitted to embark in business. A Roman senator who went into "business" was expelled from the senate. As soon as Rome had a business administration, Rome went down.

Yet, if our "Merchants and Manufacturers" and our Voters' league, are bound to have a business man for mayor of Milwaukee, we will suggest a few names to them.

There is, for instance, Mr. Ira B. Smith. He was several times president of the Merchants and Manufacturers association. He is really the man who put life into that society, which has its brains in its stomach. It is true, he is short about \$400,000, and he is now under indictment, but he is simply a business man who got caught. He is now as honest as he ever was. And if the Merchants and Manufacturers and the Voters league of this city should elect him mayor they will get a man who was for many years known for his business capacity and his "sterling integrity."

But if the Voters' league do not want him because the poor fellow cannot settle his debts, why take that type of an eminently successful business man who settles all his debts lawfully. We mean our charitable and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Ferdinand Schlesinger.

It is true that in 1892 he wrecked two or three banks in this town. Some cockroaches in the "North Side Citizens' Club" still think that he was responsible for the panic throughout the country. But Mr. Schlesinger is on his feet again, and he just lately finished a residence for himself costing about a quarter of a million dollars.

And he has actually settled all his liabilities, paying as much as two dollars and seventy-five cents for some notes of \$20,000 and over.

There is the type of a really honest and successful business man. He does not owe anybody a cent today.

Suppose Ferdinand Schlesinger was elected mayor and could settle all bonds and debts of the city of Milwaukee on the same scale?

I do not say that he should do so. We proletarians always pay a hundred cents on the dollar. The law sees to that for us.

But I am merely putting this out as a hint to our merchants and manufacturers and to the Greater Milwaukee association.

But if they do not want either of these, what is the matter with John I. Beggs? He is all right!

Beggs, like George F. Baer, the coal bear, has lately come out as the junior partner of God Almighty. Although John I. is not now mayor in name, he has always run the city as an adjunct to the street car and electric light company. Being an expert tax dodger himself, he might find ways and means to reach the others. You know, it takes a th—ax dodger to catch a th—ax dodger. He is the man who would have the confidence of men high in finance, and particularly of the North American Securities company of New Jersey.

And he would, no doubt, settle the municipal light question, for a while at least. He is under indictment now, but his honesty in paying his butcher bills and his energy and practicability cannot be questioned.

Eminently fitted for the position of a business man's candidate would be William George Bruce, the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers association. There is really a man according to the heart of the Voters' league.

It would take a volume to tell how he fought the book trust.

And how the trust and he became friends. And how he became the right hand bower and machine engineer of Dave Rose.

And how the Half-Breed Republicans wanted to put him up as a candidate of the Democratic party against Rose on account of Bill's "honesty and respectability."

And how this great business man became the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers association at \$3,000 a year.

And how he opposed every child labor bill in the last session of the legislature in the most underhanded and intriguing fashion, and tried to put everything on somebody else when found out, although the circular bears his signature.

Truly, there is the ideal mayoralty candidate for the "business men" and manufacturers of Milwaukee. While tax commissioner he protected them against paying their share of taxes. Mr. Bruce is also the man who could get the vote of all the Scotch capitalists in the Twentieth ward, although he is a German in spite of his name.

Yet, of course, our old friend, the Honorable David S. Rose, ought not to be overlooked.

His former allies, the Half-Breed Republicans, who put him in alternately on his first and third terms, have just now gone back on him because they think John T. Kelly, the present city attorney, is fully as honest as Dave, and Fred Lorenz, the former clerk of the court, may be even "honest."

But we will never forget Dave.

True, he is under indictment from the attorney-general for bribery for giving away the franchise to the street car company in 1900.

But what is the use?

They cannot put him in prison now. We have the six-year statute of limitation in the state of Wisconsin.

That protects him and a whole raft of aldermen.

And since they cannot put the men in prison, and even the Half-Breeds could not get the money now if they tried, it is evidently a piece of dirty politics, to prove anything against Dave now—so say his friends.

And Dave has had had luck in Twin Plottes. So, in spite of the

The Wisconsin postmasters in session have gone on record as favoring postal savings banks. Stark, staring Socialism! They ought to be ashamed of themselves, and it?

And now Senator Borah is on trial for stealing government land. But he has not yet been declared an "undesirable citizen" in advance. As he is a capitalist party politician he is safe, however.

The following is alleged to have been sent all over the country by the Western Union: "To all managers—Send everyone to Chicago possible, even though it cripples you. We need everyone we can get here."

The strikers on the Mesaba iron range in Minnesota have taken up the project of co-operative stores. It was the cooperative stores that made bad feeling against the miners in Colorado, and it will probably prove an unpardonable sin in Minnesota, too.

"The perpetuation of the war spirit by the glorification of battle and bloodshed is blamed by many peace advocates for the light-heartedness with which people who have never experienced war seem ready to plunge their nations into its horrors," says the *Literary Digest*. May we suggest that preliminary to the next peace congress there be a getting together of the librarians of the nations and an agreement by them to remove from the shelves of their respective institutions the many books written especially to glorify murder in gross, especially in books written for children, with which nearly every public library especially is overloaded. The feeding of children's minds with this sort of bloody stuff is simply incitement to bloodshed, which is none the less abominable because the murderous inclination does not

experiences of Milwaukee with four grand juries, Dave would take his chance in trying to strike "pay dirt" again.

There is only one man better qualified than Rose.

A business man who was a banker and a manufacturer at the same time. A man who has "helped many a young man."

He is absent from the city now, but that ought not to bar him, since the poor fellow is behind the bars anyway.

We mean Frank G. Bigelow.

Four years ago every business man in the city would have felt honored if Frank Bigelow had even considered the nomination. Bigelow is not any worse now than he was then. And it is ungrateful of the business men and manufacturers to go back on their ideal because the pedestal has been changed.

So there is surely no lack of material of thoroughly practical and energetic men, and there are hundreds more that we could mention. There is ex-Gov. Peck of the "Roster" business. There is J. A. Lindeman, who coins gold out of the toil of children. But we respectfully submit this list of candidates to the Greater Milwaukee club, Voters league, etc.

As for the Social-Democratic party, we, of course will put up a working man for the office of mayor, and propose not to consider the business interests, but the interests of the population as a whole. We expect to have a working administration.

We want men—men full of busy-ness. But we promise and pledge that we will kick out of the party without mercy any Social-Democratic official who shows any inclination or capacity as a "business man."

### Why Lug in Socialism?

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: When President Corey of the steel trust discarded his wife in order to marry a chorus girl, his erratic performance was not blamed on Socialism. But in the somewhat parallel case of Ferdinand P. Earle, the New York artist, Socialism is dragged in to give additional flavor to the story of the scandal.

We suspect there is not much of the Socialist (or of the artist either, for that matter) about Earle, the scion of the rich family who cultivated a taste for sybaritism at the expense of his slender inheritance of moral fibre while a student in the Latin quarter. While fooling away his liberal allowance in this Bohemia, like too many young Americans whose fond and foolish parents indulge their whim for "studying" art in Paris when nature had cut them out for clerks or ladies' tailors, Earle probably dabbled in Socialism as he dabbled in painting.

The "philosophical" jargon in which he impudently explains his purpose to commit legalized bigamy indicates that "My wife and I," he says, "do not agree. We have come to the conclusion that we are not affinities now. I have found the woman who, as I believe, was destined for my wife."

"Destined!" As if the mysterious power that informs the universe had specially foreordained and is presiding over the erotic irregularities of this long-haired flatterer of the evolved principles and ordered observances of the social common law.

There is a good deal of loose doctrine speculatively thrown out in the writings of some socialistic authors. But the Earles and Coreys . . . would be just what they are had such doctrines never been propounded. It is a matter of individual propensities and character—or lack of character.

manifest itself until some quarrel of rulers fans it into flame.

Victor L. Berger.

### MORE PERSECUTIONS!

On Labor day a picnic and parade had been arranged by the Finnish workers of Ironwood, Mich. The local authorities advised against the carrying of flags or banners and finally stole them from the meeting hall and broke up the parade by running the fire apparatus over the line of march. The picnic, however, was a success.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Stuttgart, Germany. (From *HERALD* correspondent).—An exciting incident of the international congress was the expulsion from the country of Comrade Harry Quelch, editor of *Justice*, London, the official organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of that country. He was ordered out of Wurtemberg by the authorities while the congress was in session. The offense charged against him was his having said, during an address, that The Hague peace conference was a "thieves' supper." This was translated so it read in German "eine Versammlung von Dieben und Moerdern." The British delegates had planned a social at the Hotel Royal. At 8 o'clock Comrade Ledebour, German, announced the expulsion, and Comrade Quelch appearing at the same time, the social was turned into a protest meeting, during which Singer, Bebel and Quelch spoke. I send a picture of Quelch taken by a comrade. In the middle of the picture you have Quelch, behind him a Russian delegate, Mrs. Balabanoff, while to his right sits the veteran Hyndman, the father of the British movement.

O. M.

[We print the picture on page 4.]

Stuttgart [From the report to the London *Justice*].—"It is impossible to speak too highly of the excellent manner in which our German comrades have organized the congress

in every detail. When they undertook to arrange for the congress everybody knew that the business would be well managed, but the attention which has been paid to every particular, and the pains which have been taken to provide for the convenience of the delegates are really extraordinary. One of the large halls of the central railway station had been taken in, which a reception bureau was established with numerous comrades in attendance day and night to meet the arrivals, to act as guides and interpreters, and render every possible assistance. In the magnificent Liederhalle itself the arrangements were excellent, although the great central hall, large as it is, was crowded to excess by the vast number of delegates present. For each delegate there had been provided a fine portfolio, containing notebook, stationery, a preliminary agenda of the congress; a program of the concert to be given on Sunday evening, and a guide to Stuttgart.

"The formal opening of the congress took place on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The great body of the hall was occupied by the delegates, numbering, it was said, nearly a thousand, while the galleries, as well as the space covered by the galleries, were crowded with visitors.

"The platform, banked with evergreens and surrounded by the tri-

"Capital is but the accumulation of wealth," says Mr. Hearst, "which employer and employee create together"—but, we may add, which labor has no ownership in! Don't dodge that point, Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst also said in his Labor day speech that "the condition of class hatred such as has developed in Colorado is a curse to this country." Hearst's papers, it will be remembered, tried to damn the case of the miners' union against the Standard Oil mine owners with faint support and small attention, while they worked night and day to try to prejudice and poison the American people so as to get the degenerate millionaire's son, Thaw, out of the clutches of the law after he committed an out-and-out murder. But these two facts might seem to be easily explained. Hearst's millions have come from mines, and he is also the son of a millionaire. But in each case, probably, the guiding motive was the fact that a filthy murder trial sells more papers than a labor trial. And Mr. Hearst's weak Labor day speech gives us a pretty good insight into the depths of sincerity with which his papers have on different occasions espoused the labor cause.

That the enemy can at times be decidedly entertaining is well shown by a series of cable reports of the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, that appeared last week in the *New York Sun*.—"If you see it in the *Sun*, it's true," which was perhaps so when Dana was alive and had not given up his anti-predatory beliefs—reports that were made almost laughable by the exertions of the man who wrote the headlines. Here they are as they appeared in order day after day:

"Socialist Congress Meets—First Great Convention Held on German Soil."

"Socialists in Wordy Battle—Bebel and Herve at War over Anti-Military Policy."

"New Socialist Squabble—English Delegates at Odds with Trade Unionists."

"Socialists in Pandemonium—The Congress has a Day of Furies over Colonies."

"Wurtemberg Puts Him Out—English Socialist Ordered to Quit the Kingdom."

"Squabble over Trade Unions—Socialists Climb on Chairs and Yell."

"Socialist Congress Fiasco—Useful only as a Demonstration of Unfitness."—(note that Russaveltian term: unfitness!)

"International Solidarity—Socialism's new (sic) Fad Means its Destruction."

These are a set of headings that any Socialist could enjoy a hearty laugh over. Universal brotherhood a new fad! How anti-Christian! And from the above you would imagine that the international congress was a sort of Donnybrook Fair, or a Republican or Democratic "harmony" convention. Such a parrot and monkey time—and yet we read the reports of the sessions in the Socialist press and find that the congress was a fine assemblage of emancipators from all over the world, comradely, alert, and putting spirit into their debates, as they can well do where deliberations are not cut and dried. But the *Sun* is yellow with capitalistic class jaundice, and whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, you know.

## THE GOVERNMENT ALONE HAS THE RIGHT TO TAX

By Victor L. Berger.

REDFIELD on Railways, an authority on the subject, says:  
"The furnishing of means of communication between different parts of the state is a prerogative right, vested in the sovereign, and one which no subject, without special leave of the state, can exercise."

That is to say, the revenues collected by the railway companies are not at all in the nature of services rendered, but in the nature of tax, levied and collected by exercise of the sovereignty of the state or nation by and under its permission and license.

There can be no doubt that it is the duty, the function and the prerogative of the state to build all the roads and highways within its jurisdiction, including the railways.

The fact of the matter is this:

In the past, and even up to the present time, our American states, for various reasons, have contracted with speculators and promoters and private capitalists to undertake the construction and operation of railroads.

Our railroad corporations are, in fact, holding a public office. They are practically a great department of the government itself, something like the French tax collectors in the Eighteenth century who "rented" the collecting of taxes from the king.

As a matter of fact, the fares and freights paid to the railroad companies—and to the street car companies—are taxes, called "tolls," just as the revenues collected at the custom houses are taxes, called "duties."

The duties are levied upon imports nominally to defray the expenses of government, but virtually to protect the manufacturers.

The railroad fares and freights are nominally tolls to defray the legitimate expenses of railroads only, but virtually to make profit for the owners of the immensely watered railroad stock.

But just think for a moment what a grotesque idea it would be to leave the collection of duties and taxes at the custom houses to private companies, who could raise them or lower them at will.

And yet that is exactly what we are doing in the case of the railroad companies.

Nationalization of our railroads is not Socialism, but it is a step toward collectivism.

Nationalization of our railroads will give us cheap transportation. A five-dollar fare from New York to San Francisco is not beyond the probabilities. This will make the railroads an agent of civilization to a much greater extent than they as yet have been, simply by immensely facilitating the personal intercourse of the people.

Nationalization of the railroads will forever make impossible the sickening butchery and piteous maiming of railroad employes and of travelers. (Killed in 1904, 10,046; injured, 84,155. Killed from 1888 to 1904, 123,206; injured from 1888 to 1904, 747,736.) Fearful figures!

Nationalization of the railroads will abolish all discrimination in railroad fares and freight rates, except the just kind which the difference in locations necessitates.

Yet this is not all.

Nationalization of railroads will abolish other evils. We shall hear no more of those civil wars called "railroad strikes," which do such a fearful amount of mischief to everybody concerned, and to very many people not concerned.

We shall have no more of the disgraceful and wicked gambling on railroad securities and the fleecing of the unwary in the middle class by stock exchanges.

And, last but not least, it will stop one source of the fearful corruption of state legislatures by powerful railway corporations, which (to use an expression of the present ambassador from England, Professor James Bryce), "can offer bribes at which ordinary virtue grows pale."

And there are other arguments in favor of national railways. Thus Prof. William Graham, who made a study of the subject, and who is no Socialist, but rather an opponent of Socialism, admits that:

"Railroading is a kind of work peculiarly suitable for government management, being largely of a uniform and routine character; not demanding the complicated calculations and resources required by the manufacturing industries. For a railroad the government could secure as capable managers as any private company."

Professor Graham, indeed, goes on to say:

"There would be able persons filling higher appointments than at present, because the ability of a wider area would be drawn upon."

And truly, the popular notion that our present railroad managers are remarkably intelligent persons, is nothing but a ludicrous superstition. They are not even bright enough to see that a 2-cent fare, which was forced upon them, is helping them. Although in Wisconsin, for instance, it has been in existence only a short time, it has almost doubled the passenger traffic.

The Harrimans and Hills are simply lucky stock gamblers; while Stuyvesant Fish has merely shown some ability as a slagger.

Yet because it is obviously good, nationalization of railroads is not going to happen until a good many other, and possibly more serious, things will happen.

We are trying to "regulate" the railroads:

First—By the interstate commerce act. And this is admitted by all sides to be a failure, because it is supposed to enforce competition and is thus opposed to the natural law of combination, which brought the trusts into existence. And because the law was a sham to begin with.

Second—By establishing state commissions, which are to fix freight and passenger rates according to a prescription of LaFollette and Hughes.

It is easy to predict that every one of these will be a failure also, and, at best, will serve to help some demagogues to political preferment.

Even leaving aside the question of politics, and the fact that the railroads can easily gain possession of any commission appointed by the governor—provided they do not own the governor himself, as in most cases they do—the individual states are too weak to control the railroads.

All the larger railroads are inter-state highways and will naturally appeal to the federal courts for protection against any serious menace. And, under the present conditions, they are sure to get that protection.

To make a long story short:

The railroads of the country are national highways and naturally the nation ought to own them. It is just as reasonable to have all the country wagon roads in the farming districts owned by private companies, which would charge a toll for their use, and in turn be "regulated" by state commission, as to have the railroads owned by private companies and "regulated" by state commissions.

Besides, this arrangement, in the end, will not be satisfactory either to the railroad companies or to the public. The natural outcome will be the national ownership of the railroads. And then will the beaumonts of human lives be reduced to unavoidable accidents.

Victor L. Berger



# PRIVATE PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Minturn Scott.

I AM not so foolish as to consider taxation, in present day society, as a communist institution. I know that taxation takes its stamp from the society in which it operates, and for the benefit of which it operates. It is, above everything else, destined to insure and maintain the exercise of the dominant social powers. In feudal society the feudal dues of every kind were levied by the overlord for the purpose of insuring his own power. When the royal power began to increase, a part of the taxation was levied directly by the kings; the tax was destined to strengthen and develop their power. In the same way, in a society like ours, where the power of the owning class, bourgeois and capitalist, is still dominant, it is especially for the service of that class that the taxes are used. They are useful to it as a means of self-preservation, of government and of profit. They allow it to insure in their law-courts the maintenance of bourgeois law and the respect of bourgeois property. They allow it to pay every year formidable back-payments to the bourgeois bond-holders, and so to balance, by the constant ballast of the budget, the fortune of the bourgeoisie which is at the mercy of all the currents of economic disorder. They make it possible for it to support a terrible and burdensome army, which, in the present condition of class antagonism, is destined as much to protect capital from the proletariat as the nation from the foreigner. They make it possible, moreover, for the ruling class to vote subsidies, prizes and guarantees of dividends to industries whose profits it keeps to itself.

At the point we have reached in the development of the modern state, one may say that at least two-thirds of the budget is a class budget. The really public and human expenses, those for public works, education of all kinds, social insurance and public charities, only represent a small fraction of the state budget.

And it is not only in the use to which it puts the taxes, but also in the way in which it raises them, that the budget of the bourgeoisie state shows its class character. A wholly disproportionate share of the public funds is drawn from the poor, the proletarians, who pay by taxes on everything they consume.

I hope, therefore, that no one will accuse me of considering taxation, at the stage we have reached now, as a first form of communism.

It remains true, however, that taxation, as it has developed in modern states, is a decided restriction on private property. The budget of the minister of finance for 1902 is based upon receipts of \$719,600,000. The receipts of the departments and the commune are more than \$80,000,000. So that the whole amount raised by taxation is more than \$800 million dollars a year. Well, according to the most reliable statistics the capital of France is between 40 and 44 billion dollars; and the total annual revenue of France, income of capital and wages of labor, equals 4 or 5 billions.

In other words, taxation subtracts every year a sixth, and perhaps a fifth, from the total revenue of the citizens. Now, although these billions are still used largely for the service of one class; although many individuals, holders of government bonds and receivers of pensions and so on, have a claim to a part of the state funds, it is certain that these enormous sums are not disposed of by individuals. It is the nation that, through the medium of its representatives, regulates the employment of them.

Thus, one-fifth of the total revenue of the nation is diverted from the realm of individual rights and individual will. It is still largely class property, but this class property, instead of taking the form of private property, takes the form of state property. Well, in this way, if it is not already common property, it may become so. The state, in a democracy, is not exclusively a class state, and it will be less and less one.

From now on, the state is principally, but not exclusively, a bourgeois state. Just as, in the present society, the influence of the capitalist and owning class, although it is dominant, does not altogether exclude the influence of the democracy and the proletariat, so the state, which is the expression and the organ of that society, is a composite of capitalist oligarchy and of democracy and proletarian power. And the proportion of the diverse and even contrary forces that express themselves in the state varies constantly. It can vary, and in a democracy it does necessarily vary, to the advantage of the working class, which is steadily growing in numbers, in organization and in self-consciousness.

Well, in proportion as the democracy and the proletariat increase their influence over the modern state, by so much will they increase their influence and their hold over the budget of the transformed modern state. They will cut down class expenses as much as possible, in order to increase the expenses for the common good and to use an increasing part of the public funds for the emancipation of the working class. Their principal effort will obviously be directed to freeing the budget from the public debt, which weighs it down for the benefit of

the bourgeois bond-holders, and from the terrible weight of military expenses.

Thus we see that capitalist society itself has subtracted a fifth of the total revenue of the nation, income of capital and wages of labor, from the direct control of the individual. Capitalist society itself has removed 800 million dollars, that is, a sum representing a capital of 20 billion dollars, from the sphere of private property, which is defined as the full right to dispose of possessions. It is capitalist society that has created, half-way between private property and communism, a collective state property, a collective mass of property, that the Social-Democracy can change bit by bit to communist property.

If the formula of the radicals "The maintenance of private property," has any meaning in their minds, they ought to want the collective state property built up by the taxes to remain as much like private property as possible, and as different as possible from social and common property. Well, I shall take as an example the plan for old-age pensions proposed by the minister of finance.

The most bourgeois part of the budget as we know it today, the part most saturated with the idea of private property, is that set apart for the payment of the debt and the interest on government bonds; because, in the first place, the debt is one of the most constant and most certain of the powers at the command of the bourgeois, and in the second place the bond-holders have a personal title; they are individual creditors of the state.

Suppose on the contrary that obligatory pensions are instituted by law for all wage-earners; that a pension fund is constituted by enforced payments on the part of the wage-earners and the employers and a contribution by the state, that this fund is capitalized, and that the capital accumulated in this way is invested in government bonds. Suppose that all, or nearly all, or, if you will, a very large part of the French public debt has become in this way the property of the pension fund, and so, indirectly, of the whole body of workers. What will have happened? The appearance of the budget will not have changed; that part of the budget that is devoted to the back payment of bonds will not have altered its physiognomy. But, as a matter of fact, will that part of the budget that has to do with the public debt be more like private property, or will it be less like it?

I ask the radicals to answer this question. They cannot claim that this scheme of mine is vain and empty, since it resembles one that most of them support. And I defy them to deny that by the law that they support, and their honor, be it said, an important part of the budget is turned aside from the uses of private property.

I understand perfectly well that, under this scheme, every wage-earner, every pensioner, will have his private account, his private claim, his private title. I know it, and I rejoice in it, because communism is not confusion. But compare the property of the wage-earner with the property of the capitalist bond-holders who were their predecessors, and say whether the latter did not have a much more definite stamp of private property than the former.

In the first place, the capitalist bond-holder had made the money invested by him in government bonds by the methods of capitalism; then it was by the exercise of his will as an individual that, precisely, he had invested in government bonds money he had acquired and now possessed. Finally, he could sell when he wanted to, at the moment chosen by him, and use his money in any new way that struck his fancy.

Not for a moment, then, was the power of "disposing" of his capital taken from him, and what goes by the name of "private property" was never weakened in his hands. It is a social act, the will of society, on the contrary, that has created the property of the wage-earning pensioners. It is not the individual act of the wage-earner, taking place in bourgeois and capitalist society, or rather it is not that act alone, that gathers together every year the sums paid into the fund for his benefit. The law obliges the employer and the state to contribute, and you can hardly even say that the payment made by the wage-earner himself is a private one, since it is enforced by law, since it is made without the individual consent of the wage-earner and even, if necessary, in spite of his resistance.

There are then none of the characteristics of private property, as defined by the civil code in the origin of this property, that is to be built up for the wage-earner. And it has hardly been built up in his name and to his credit than it escapes from him, again by a social act.

He can manage the fund through his comrades, delegated to the board of directors; but what is this individual share of the immense collective management compared to the constant "power of disposing" that the bourgeois capitalist used to enjoy? And if the managing committee decides to invest the fund in government bonds, every one can see that these bonds, having become the collective and relatively unmovable property of the whole body of wage-earners, are very much further re-

(Continued on page 4.)

## How Money Panics Are Made

By William Henry Forster.

Very few working men and women know just why a money panic is due each year in Wall Street. We know each year that as the harvest season is over and corn is ripening, and we are laying in our winter supply of soft and hard coal; that just so sure the price of money advances suddenly and the rate demanded for money rises from the normal rate of 3 1/2 per cent or 4 per cent to 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, or even 30 per cent, to suit the appetite of those who have control of the ready money supply. Then the secretary of the treasury at Washington comes to the rescue; he distributes the hoard of money to the subtreasury at New York and to the United States depositories of the national banks and then the panic subsides.

Why this scare and scramble? Why has the rate of money suddenly risen from a demand of 3 per cent to 6 per cent, or even 15 per cent?

Has the money supply decreased? No not at all. There is just as much money in the world; but it is not in the right places. It is congested in the centers of exploitation.

Why did the people of the great Northwest freeze last winter? Was there no coal? Yes, there was plenty of coal, but not in the north-west. It was in the mines, at the coal docks, and in storage; but it had not been placed where it was accessible.

It is just so with money during a panic, or money stringency.

You workmen deposit your savings in a savings bank in your city and receive 3 per cent on the deposit. You saw the money accounted for by the teller of your bank, and you said to yourselves, "Our money is safe in the bank." But the banker has no use for your money. It is only merchandise for him. He must trade it off, to get a profit. (Remember, we are living under the interest and profit system.)

A part only of our bank deposits can be loaned to the local traders and farmers and speculators and manufacturers. Have you workmen ever given a "draft on Chicago?" Have you ever heard of a "draft on New York?" Yes, you surely have. A draft on New York is only a check after all. Your local bank deposits useless, idle money with other larger banks in the great trade centers. Your local bank deposits 100,000 of its surplus with the Corn Exchange bank of Chicago. This is what authorizes your local bank to sell you a draft on Chicago. Your local bank also authorizes a draft on New York. Why? Because it has money on deposit in one of the great banking institutions of that city. That looks easy now. But suddenly the grain dealers of the West call upon their local banks and with-

(Continued on page 4.)

## PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have

The National Headquarters of the Socialist party are at 10 Dearborn St., Boston Building, Chicago. The National Sec'y is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

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come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By keeping these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the growing domination of private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legal expropriation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which the freedom of thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most backward and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the world, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The significance of national boundaries and the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III. The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from the possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other and the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict. This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The laborers of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, injustices and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise of identity of interest, any more than

there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly escalating forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitution of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society itself. Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative and political power of the Social-Democratic party, pledged itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for the care of the aged and the young; for the equalization of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal distribution of land and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the worker that may be wrested from the capitalist system and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate needs, and to see that whatever lessens the economic and political power of the capitalist and increases the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalists are but preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

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The International Congress

(Continued from page 1.)

to grow stronger and stronger; and at the Amsterdam congress they felt that they were strong enough to be able to hold the next congress in Germany.

"Bebel then reviewed the progress of the international Socialist movement since the congress at Amsterdam, the development in England, where, as elsewhere, the government had endeavored to hobble the movement by making a Socialist a minister, but Mr. Burns (whose name was received with loud expressions of disapprobation by the British delegates) had been of but little service to the government, and Socialism in England was stronger than ever before. Everywhere the Socialist movement was growing. In Finland, with adult suffrage, a strong Socialist party, including a number of women, had been elected to the national parliament; while in Austria, with the new manhood suffrage 97 Socialists had been elected to the reichsrath, and the Social-Democrats were the strongest party there. The only black spot on the record of the international Socialist movement in the past three years was Germany, where the party in the last election had suffered a reverse. They admitted that they were beaten by a combination of all sections of their enemies. But, though defeated, they were not conquered, and in spite of all the opposition that had been brought against them, they had increased their vote from three millions to three millions and a quarter.

"Bebel concluded with a reference to the defeat of the capitalist conspiracy in America by the acquittal of Haywood in Idaho, and, referring to The Hague conference, he said that we had witnessed there the mountain in labor not only bringing forth a mouse, but a still-born mouse at that.

"Vanderelde next addressed the congress. What a change, he said, since 36 years ago! Then our veteran Comrade Bebel, and our dear Comrade Liebknecht, now no longer with us, were in prison because, after the Paris commune had been crushed by the forces of reaction, they had protested energetically against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Now, while

we have to mourn Liebknecht, Bebel is with us to welcome this great international congress on German land. Here were delegates from all parts of the world. Even Asia was represented, although by but one delegate—from Japan. Japan had learned from western civilization not only the arts of modern warfare and of capitalism, but also the truths of Socialism. From the antipodes, also, came representatives of the growing Socialist movement in the Australian colonies, while Africa was represented, not by the negro, but by the white slaves of the modern barons, the miners of the Rand. The progress made in the past three years was most encouraging. Three years ago at Amsterdam we saw the French Socialist party divided; today we saw them united and Jaures and Vaillant working cordially together in the Unified Socialist party. In England, the development of the Labor party was an evidence that the trade unions there were coming into line and were beginning to recognize that Socialism must be the crown of their work, the end and aim for which they must strive.

"In Russia, the nation was passing through a revolution; that revolution must necessarily be a lengthy and painful development in national life; but whereas the revolutions of western Europe in the past had resulted in the conquest of power by the bourgeoisie, one hoped that the Russian revolution would insure the complete triumph of the working-class of Russia. The Socialist movement had its martyrs, those who had suffered and died for the cause, but the cause went on from strength to strength, and today, in this congress, millions upon millions of the working-class of all lands were represented. The Hague conference was really a war conference. Here we were holding a real peace conference, a conference which represented the amity of all the races of mankind, Russian and Japanese, yellow and white, for universal peace and co-operation, and the international fraternity of Social-Democracy.

"There is a marked difference in Vanderelde's appearance since his illness, but never has he spoken with greater fire and vigor; his speech was frequently punctuated with cheers and he concluded amidst tremendous applause.

HAVE YOU SOME MONEY TO INVEST?

We are very anxious to distribute bonds to those purchasers who have paid for them, but so far have only receipts to show for their money. It is now nearly three months since some of these bonds were paid for. That some of these purchasers should become impatient on account of the delay in delivering the bonds, is only natural. It is not receipts but bonds that are wanted. But the bonds cannot be delivered until all present mortgages are paid. The new trust mortgage is ready and has been since about the first of June. The original and duplicate copies have both been properly signed and executed, and are now in custody of the trustee—The Citizens Trust Company. Yet this mortgage can not be filed with the city clerk as a first mortgage until all other mortgages are released. All that remains to pay is the mortgage of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of the typesetting machine. That amounts to \$1,430, with interest from December 31, 1906. Of this amount about \$1,000 more is required. As soon as this is on hand the Mergenthaler mortgage will be paid. Then we will be ready to file the trust mortgage and the bonds can then be delivered.

Now, dear reader, if you have a few dollars in a bank, why not invest it in bonds. They pay 5 per cent interest, the banks only 3 per cent. They are amply secured by property which would probably bring more than one and one-half times the amount of the bond issue, even at a forced sale. So many comrades are intending to purchase bonds. Why not close the deal right now? A number of unions are considering the purchase of bonds. Will our readers who are members of such unions please see that this occurs at once? It will help matters greatly if these pending deals are closed now. It is needed at the present time. Don't delay any longer. These bonds are safe. So why not act right away.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay for amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years, and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this..... day of..... A. D. 1907.

NAME	AMOUNT OF BONDS
(SEAL)	(SEAL)
(SEAL)	(SEAL)

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"At the conclusion of Vanderelde's speech the congress adjourned for the meeting of the national sections, and the appointment of the members of the various commissions."

On next day MacDonald opened the congress debate by a brilliant speech on behalf of an unequalled admission to the congress of all trade unions who agree to work with the Socialists independently of other political parties. There could be no doubt that there was a considerable portion of the congress thoroughly in sympathy with the I. L. P. position, as Mr. MacDonald placed it before them, and Vanderelde's resolution that the question be referred back to the international bureau was passed by a large majority.

[From Julia Dawson's report of the international congress to Blotchford's London Clarion.]

"The Sixth International Socialist Congress opened impressively to the stirring strain of Luther's hymn: 'Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott.' Our God is a strong tower (and so our God is!) A choir of some three hundred voices, backed up by a big organ, burst forth with this song of triumph, and reminded me of Mont Blong's memorable C. V. U. concert in the Free Trade hall.

"Then up stood Herr Bebel, who greeted us bravely as 'Comrades in the class war!'

"His reception was tremendous, and would have moved even the most timid. But he waited patiently till the cheers had died down, and then went on giving a glowing account of the history of the movement in Germany, without so much as moving a muscle. One arm was lifted occasionally to give emphasis to some sentence. But otherwise, he was about the quietest-looking man present. Beyond the red congress badge there was nothing in his clothing to distinguish him as a Socialist or any other ist.

"He congratulated the English on getting so many comrades in the house of commons (a reference to John Burns was loudly boomed). Said the idea that our forces were split by parliamentary action was absurd, there being now a united party in France.

"Then, with masterly strokes, punctuated every few minutes with applause, he painted the history of the movement in Germany. So-called 'set-backs' had never been felt or all. The movement was stronger than ever. The municipal and all other elections proved that the Socialist vote had increased immensely since the last general election.

"There was progress on all sides, he declared, whenever there is persecution, and persecution is progress! Here the clapping drowned everything. His face lighted up, and his loud call for three cheers for international Socialism.

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"Hoch! Hoch!! Hoch!!!" to which we all responded lustily, nearly lifted the roof.

"Vanderelde came next, a born orator. The last syllables of his sentences are struck several notes higher, go up aloft, so to speak, and his frequent pauses for a second or so had the effect of making us breathless with excitement.

"He was the more inspiring because blood-red optimism.

"The sun never sets on the land where the red flag flies."

"The congress at The Hague proved to be a congress of war. This is a congress of peace!"

"Thirty-eight years ago Bebel and Liebknecht were in prison. Now one of them is here to celebrate this great occasion."

"In Amsterdam our ranks were divided. Now we are united."

"The trade union movement of England is at last understanding that Socialism is the only crown of the edifice which they are trying to build."

"Those were some of the shots he fired off. He saw nothing but a rosy light everywhere, and was a perfect treat to hear."

"Rosa Luxemburg followed to translate Vanderelde's speech, and got greeted quite as enthusiastically as Bebel and Vanderelde. But owing to the babel of voices in the body of the hall, I could not catch a word."

"Sunday afternoon found us at a tremendous open-air meeting on the Volkstempel-Platz (the people's festive palace) which I can never forget. Flags of all countries fluttered on the green. A tropical sun beat down on the six bright red platforms, and on the hundreds of thousands of folk there to listen. We were fainting hot. But we stood there for hours entranced. Owing to the crowds surrounding every platform we could not get near enough to see or hear the 'star turns.' But we recognized Jaures, Bebel, Bernstein, Adler, Hyndman, J. R. MacDonald, and other towers of strength in our citadel."

"The heat and draught set us longing for innocent, sparkling drinks in tall glasses, since we could not hear, and we left that field of the cloth of gold, our last view being that of J. R. MacDonald, with a flaming red tie, speaking from one of the platforms, and holding an audience, ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom could not understand a word, spellbound by his eloquence. That takes some doing, but then he has a way with him, as his own comrades know."

"The congress proper really only starts today (Tuesday); but some of us are praying that it may not begin till Wednesday, for we want time to breathe, and to look around this charming old town."

On Constructive Socialism

Third Paper.

By H. L. Nahin, M. D.

3. The Socialist party has nothing in common with the other political parties.

In principle we stand apart from any of the old political parties. The latter believe that the present system is an excellent one, but it is abused. Hence they suggest certain measures, pretending to stop these abuses and all will end well. Not so with our party. We believe that as long as the people are divided into classes, with different economic interests, there will necessarily be abuses. The class controlling the means by which life is maintained will dominate the nation. Its abuses can never be stopped. As long as it is in possession of the means it will obtain its end. It will corrupt legislation, violate the laws of the land and defy the people. On these principles our party stands firm. No compromise is possible. But when we come to deal with questions affecting the im-

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mediate necessities of life we must meet the political parties in force, and solve the problems the best way we can. All citizens must have well-organized schools, boards of health, hospitals, asylums, reformatories, institutions, fire and water departments. The rich and poor alike desire to have pure food and drink, good services and safe transportation. Then let us invite the co-operation of any one whose object it is to improve conditions in these institutions. Therefore a high ideal should not blind us to the immediate passing necessities. Our long journey should not deter us from accepting the companionship of a traveler for one or two stations. On common and immediate measures we must use judgment. As soon as the work is accomplished we let our companions off, and we proceed to our final destination. We would betray our own cause if we should say "we want all or none." If our measure can not be enforced, then we must bend our energies to secure the passage of the next best measure, with the purpose in view to better conditions, since the welfare of the masses is, after all, our chief aim. Improvement in conditions is in itself a great gain. The victory is ours, for without our exerted influence political it would not have taken place. On the other hand, let us remember that our passiveness will defeat the very end we seek to attain. Bad conditions will remain. The most vicious measure will pass. The battle is on, and we must take part. We must aggress or defend. Neutral we can not remain. Else we will be routed.

4. We refuse to take part in municipal affairs.

The very heart of the people lies in the municipality. In it are the vital organs of the community. These are the very things of which we seek to gain control. How can we refrain from them? We must not lose our grip on those institutions which we hope some day to take possession of. We must encourage the people to supply their own requirements. These are the very forces which will disintegrate the capitalist system. Let us avail ourselves of the opportunity. Municipal ownership is the most powerful dissolvent which decomposes the capitalist system. Through it private management is attacked directly. Thus private profits are depleted and diffused among the people. The workmen, superintendents and clerks are released from the control of greedy corporations and are made obligated to the people. Corruption in its various forms and the inflation of stock in that particular branch of industry will thus be obliterated. The success of one industry will arouse sentiment in favor of another. The number of people attached by an economic tie to the existing conditions will thus be lessened. The producers and consumers alike will actually derive material gain. The former will work shorter hours, receive higher wages, and work under better conditions. The latter will get better services at a lower cost. The health and comfort of the people will be the first object sought, not the increase of profits and dividends, as is the case under private public service corporations.

We can not and must not sacrifice the present reality for a future ideal. Realities are certain, palpable and effective. Ideals are uncertain, remote and changeable when the people and conditions change. To neglect the present conditions of the masses would be a betrayal to the cause we aim at. Besides, how can we remain indifferent to the suffering, pain and agony of the masses? It is folly to tell them "We can do nothing for you in the present capitalist system; you must suffer the pangs of hunger, misery and starvation; you

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must be sick and have no attendance; you are doomed to live in unsanitary houses; you are bound to acquire tuberculosis, cancer, rheumatism; 50 per cent of your children must die before reaching the age of three months; you must eat adulterated food, and drink poisonous patent preparations." Such utterances are silly. We must take sides in the present battle. The time we live is ours. The masses must live in the present system. They must use all the human institutions right now. Their desires must be supplied at any cost. They can not possibly wait. We must struggle here under the economic system in which we find ourselves to make life easier and prepare for a better future.

Let us recall that our ideal is not an abstract one. We primarily desire to remodel the present institutions for their beneficial effect upon the masses. This can not be done with one stroke, but by successive steps. We must improve conditions right now; begin to build the future with present activities. Let us direct the masses to fight for their liberation. They must struggle with a self-conscious determination, not blindly. They must see, feel and act. Rational activities in actual life must be encouraged. These will influence the physical, moral and intellectual advancement of the people. Their progressive betterment will inspire hope and joy in the millions of despondent hearts. This will also stimulate the fighting qualities of the masses.

**Constructive Activities.**

To hasten the realization of the economic administration of Socialism we must begin to lay its foundation, we must erect the structure from below up. Besides, our political activities the following are, according to the judgment of the writer, practical and highly desirable:

1. Economic organization: productive power, purchasing power.
  2. Party organization.
  3. General organization: Literary, social, fraternal.
  4. Education.
- Organization of Productive Power.**
- The future life of the nation will depend upon the perfection of its organized productivity. The emancipation of labor will be effected by its thorough organization. Hence all workers with hand or brain must be encouraged to organize with definite aims and purposes. Their unconscious gathering into the shops, their involuntary co-operation in production must be converted into a conscious active force. They must be made to realize that upon their systematic organization depends their future happiness and the well-being of society. They must be conscious of the fact that they are most vitally interested in the crea-

tion of another economic system. It is their battle. They alone must fight it. They must engage the enemy, harass and annoy him whenever the opportunity presents itself. Jointly they must strike for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. A victory won, no matter how small, is a great gain. It is an inch of ground secured in their favor and to the detriment of their adversary. The enforcement of their demands inspires joy and hope, and further activity follows! It also forces the small manufacturer and petty industries to the wall. The latter become centralized and finally municipalized.

Don't forget to send in a contribution to the county organization fund occasionally.

**DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.**

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

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# Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE  
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The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1907.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

The September number of the *Vanguard* is full of good stuff. An article by Jean Jaures, translated by Helen Minturn Scott, gives an interesting view of the farmer question in France. Victor L. Berger writes about the need of hope and the way to create a peaceful revolution. E. H. Thomas nails some capitalist lies in regard to English municipal ownership. The front-piece presents a view of the Social-Democratic members of the last Russian duma, most of whom are now suffering in the hideous Russian prisons for their faithfulness to the Socialist cause. Now is a good time to subscribe to the *Vanguard*, the price of which is only 50 cents a year. 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Ignacy Daszynski of Austria, Galicia, late delegate to the international congress at Stuttgart, will arrive in New York city about September 15, and remain in the country for two months. Comrade Daszynski is available for Polish or German meetings. He served for years in the Austrian parliament, and was credited with bringing the political career of the Polish prince, Radni, to a close. During this contest the government officials believed they had raised national prejudice to the point of violence. Daszynski was carried bodily from the chamber in Vienna to be the prey of a mob. The scheme was frustrated by four thousand German comrades, taking him up at the gate and bearing him in triumph through the city, acclaiming the Polish comrade a true representative of the international working class.

There is one change in the laws that must be made sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Under the present arrangement all power of legislation vests in the state, and the state, by means of special or general charters, delegates legislative power within restricted limits, to municipalities, thus depriving those municipalities of home rule, except within the limits of the charter grant. By reason of this the state legislatures hold a power over the cities that constantly works mischief. For instance, the average city cannot go very far into municipal undertakings for fear of exceeding the bonding limit fixed for it by the state—that is, fixed by country legislators who have little conception of the needs of the city. The change that should be made consists in laws that will permit cities to go into public utility undertakings independently of the general finances of the city government. Then the bonds needed to

build light plants or water plants or street railway plants could be issued upon the plant to be used in the venture, just as is done by the private corporations, and the city would be freed from the hands that now tie its hands. Queer enough, it is said that this suggestion first came from the Civic Federation, but whether true or not, it is a change that the interests of the people and the logic of the times calls for.

An attorney of Duluth, who has been in the strike region in the Minnesota mines of the steel trust, has written a letter to Senator Stockwell of Minnesota in which he says: "I will say that the papers lie about the situation here. They lie about the 'red flag,' about Petrilla and about everything. The Pinkerton thugs are entering houses and searing women, getting drunk, shooting men, fighting among themselves and terrorizing the country. I helped dress a wound made by one of them this morning. They shot a man through the chin—a mere boy. They shot a man through the arm day before yesterday, and they continually hold up men and search them. You haven't the slightest idea of the situation. The governor's men who came here did not go near the men I told them to see. God pity this country pretty soon. I can send you sworn testimony given on the witness stand showing that the thugs are here and showing how the law officers protect them." A copy of the letter fell into the hands of State Sec. Nash of our party in Minnesota, to whom we are under obligations for the above quotation.

A fine book is "Socialism Made Plain" to put into the hands of the man who thinks Socialism may be all right but doesn't know much about it. Give him a chance to find out. It is a big book for fifteen cents and can be had from this office.

**Party News.**  
Eugene Toomey, New Haven, Conn., has been elected a member of the national committee.

The Cestos (Okla.) Reporter would be much improved if it ran Socialist plate matter. It has Socialist leanings.

J. Van Brook of Lake Charles, La., has been elected a member of the national committee; vice Comrade Canon Sr., resigned.

Comrade W. D. Haywood was the Labor Day speaker in Omaha. The striking telegraphers had a place of honor in the big labor parade.

The New York public library requests a copy of the national party's official monthly bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Nov. 1904) to complete its files. Send direct. The national office has no spare copies of this number.

A local has adopted the plan of having debates in the neighboring schoolhouse during the winter months. Public officials and prospective candidates on old party tickets have been persuaded into the arena upon the assumption that they will increase their popularity and contribute to the common stock of knowledge on political science.

John M. Schwartz, a member of the Machinists' Union of Detroit,

Mich., and also a member of the Socialist local, has been exposed as a DETECTIVE, reporting inside news of the machinists' strike to a detective agency for the benefit of the employers. Schwartz was formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. He speaks with a foreign accent and claims to be master of the Hungarian, Lithuanian and German languages. Description of John M. Schwartz, DETECTIVE: Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 170 lbs.; complexion, dark; wears glasses. A machinist or iron worker by trade.

**Dates for National Organizers.**  
Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 15, Thatcher, Ariz.; 16, Prima; 17, 18, Globe; 19, Copper Hill; 20, Ray; 21, Kelvin.

Martin Hendricks (Finnish): Sept. 15, Coal Center, Pa.; 16, 17, Monessen; 18, Glassport; 19, Pittsburgh; 20, en route; 21, Philadelphia.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Sept. 15, 16, Cumberland, Md.; 17, 19, Hagerstown; 20, 21, Baltimore.

Guy E. Miller: Texas, under the direction of the state committee. M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction of state committee.

John M. Work: Sept. 11, Rock Island, Ill.; 12, Moline; 13, Peoria; 14, Chicago; 15, Elkhart, Ind.; 16, Toledo, Ohio; 17, Cleveland, 18, 19, Erie, Pa.; 21, Rochester, N. Y.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago.

**Correspondence.**

To the Editor: The divine truth of the principles of Socialism is so clear to all who have studied and mastered them that it is hard to conceive how the world can be so blinded by the glitter and sheen of wealth that it does not with one grand shout of joy adopt them.

It is not very long ago from the view point of the man of middle age, when for one to suggest that the press of this country was corrupt or was guided by other than a pure desire to benefit and uplift mankind either by court or by a commission in lunacy. It is only a little more than twenty years ago when men were hanged in Chicago for uttering the same sentiments that today are uttered by the leading statesmen of the country, and that fairly cover the pages of some leading magazines. To have accomplished even so much in twenty years is a record to be proud of—but not to be satisfied with. As Socialists having the liberation of man from the toil of wage slavery at heart we cannot be satisfied with anything short of a complete re-life—I was going to say competition but there is no real competition today—monopoly has supplanted that to a large and growing degree.

Socialism has advanced—that is, it has made converts rapidly of late. During the past two years there has been such a mass of crime and corruption uncovered by the "muck rakers" of the United States from Roosevelt himself down, that it is safe to say that millions of our compatriots are studying economic questions today who never bothered themselves about such topics prior to these disclosures. As Socialists we know, as no others know, what it means to have thinking people studying our arguments. A student is half a Socialist, and when he graduates he is ours nine times out of ten.

What Socialism wants more than anything else is converts, and who makes the converts is of small consequence. It is undeniably true that when a person who opposes Socialism as being utopian, dreamy, impossible, and the hundred and one reasons one hears at every hand, is argued with, he merely becomes a deeper enemy than ever. It is very hard to get a man to admit his error, and when we begin to call him names on account of

moved from the type of private property than when they were owned by constantly changing capitalist owners. Moreover, the property created in this way for each wage-earner is not acquired by any of the methods of capitalist private property. The wage-earners do not obtain the sums they contribute to the fund by sales, gifts, inheritance or profit in trade. It is in their character as workers, by their title as men, that they have a claim to a pension; it is by virtue of a human right, of a social right common to all men as men, by virtue of a right that is both universal and personal and in which we recognize the moral and legal foundation of all communism, that the rights of all wage-earners to an old-age pension and the vast property that serves as a guarantee have been instituted.

We have here, in spite of an inevitable mixture of heterogeneous elements, the beginnings of a communist right; a first fragment of the "right to life," the complete realization of which, in the full and noble sense of the word "life," will be complete communism.

And when the income from government bonds, bought from the capitalist holders, is used to pay the interest on this first human property, I have the right to say that that part of the budget is being removed, under the impulses of the radicals and Socialists combined, from the domain of private property; and I have also the right to ask the radicals: "What is the meaning of that formula which you yourselves are undermining?"

But again, no matter what happens to a scheme that I only cited as an example, it seems to me certain that the taxes are collective state property; it is certain that this state property, stamped though it still is with the unmistakable mark of capitalist property and a deep class character, will necessarily evolve toward social and communist property under the action of democracy and the proletariat.

And let no one object that taxation has always existed in one form or another, and that if the taxes could justly be considered as a sort of collective property, or even as a germ of that property, the terms of communism would also have existed from all time.

The new thing is that this collective state property that goes by the name of "the taxes" has grown to such enormous proportions in a society that has inscribed in its legal code "the sovereign right of private property." The new thing is that *bourgeois* society, individualist *bourgeois* society, has been led, in order to secure its own working, to build up this state property, a property that represents a fifth of the national activity and that in spite of its primary class use is, at least by virtue of its collective form, opposed to the private ownership of property. The new and important thing is that this collective state property is increasing and evolving in a democratic society where the proletariat is increasing in numbers and in power; and that, consequently, a democracy imbued with the proletarian thought can manage to control, for the benefit of the proletariat and along the lines of communist law, the immense collective property that *bourgeois* society itself has created and extended.



Harry Quelch, editor London Justice, expelled from Wittenburg for telling the International Socialist Congress that the Peace Conference at The Hague was a "Thieves' Snuff."

his refusal to admit his error, we have lost him to our cause.

One of the great weaknesses which many Socialist speakers constantly show is that they antagonize at the outset of their speeches the very people they hope to win. "The capitalist class are willing to strangle us" is a pet expression I hear everywhere at our meetings. Such expressions are wrong—wrong because they do no good at best, and merely set any capitalistic listener against the speaker.

If an audience is composed of 450 Socialists, and fifty non-Socialists, the thing to do is to try to win the 50 non-Socialists. Don't please the 450 Socialists and evoke cheers for the speakers.

By avoiding bitterness of expression, by using arguments and illustrations that those who are not Socialists can understand and will appreciate we can win comrades every night, but by using technical terms, shouting about classes, the members of which are sure to come to us if we do not drive them away by the bitterness of our own discourses, we drive people away.

The crying need of the Social-Democratic party today is that the speeches of our speakers be carefully edited.

Chicago. X.

**How Money Panics Are Made.**  
(Continued from page 2.)

draw their deposits. They use it to buy grain and coal.

The local banker notices his ready money supply decrease and he orders his Chicago bank and his New York bank to send back the deposits made early in the year.

Now the Chicago and New York banks must keep their so-called reserve up to the legal limit. It therefore becomes necessary for them to demand back from their creditors the loans made upon stocks, bonds, mortgages, liens, warehouse certificates, and other collaterals. The immediate ability of creditors to pay previously incurred liabilities, together with the inability of new borrowers to procure a loan to cover the market, or to tide over a "hard spot," brings on a so-called money panic, because the visible supply of ready money is exhausted; or held in reserve by those who have a control of the visible supply. The result is that men who cannot readily obtain a loan offer a higher rate of interest. This leads others to do the same. A stampede is the result. Those who have the supply in hand ask an enormous rate, and demand a premium besides. Stocks of all kinds fall in price, and those who control the stock market take advantage of the calamity and predicament of their fellow specialists.

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last presidential campaign with 15,975 members, made some noise, and had 409,230 Socialist votes counted.

The party membership now numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next campaign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MIL-LION STRONG.

Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while—join the party and have the president of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Write the secretary of your state movement for an application blank. Below you will find the name and address of your state secretary. Do it now, today.

List of state secretaries:  
Alabama, Thos. Freeman, Fairhope.  
Arizona, J. G. Kroon, Box 510, Globe.  
Arkansas, Dan Hogan, Huntington.  
California, H. C. Tuck, 523 Seventeenth street, Oakland.  
Colorado, Thos. L. Hine, 1842 Champa street, Denver.  
Connecticut, Alfred W. Smith, 746 Chapel street, New Haven.  
Florida, Henry L. Drake, Box 1033, St. Petersburg.  
Idaho, T. J. Coonrod, Emmett.  
Illinois, James S. Smith, 163 Randolph street, Chicago.  
Indiana, S. M. Reynolds, 309 1/2 Ohio street, Terre Haute.  
Iowa, Edw. J. Rohrer, Nevada.  
Kansas, A. O. Grigsby, Fifth and Seneca streets, Leavenworth.  
Kentucky, Frank H. Streine, 327 West Tenth street, Newport.  
Louisiana, Geo. F. Weller, 1022 Orange street, New Orleans.  
Maine, W. E. Pelkey, 199 Lisbon street, Lewiston.  
Maryland, H. C. Lewis, 418 Equitable building, Baltimore.  
Massachusetts, James F. Carey, 699 Washington street, Boston.  
Michigan, G. H. Lockwood, 1018 Eggleston avenue, Kalamazoo.  
Minnesota, J. E. Nash, 45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.  
Missouri, Otto Pauls, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis.  
Montana, Jas. D. Graham, Box 908, Helena.  
Nebraska, J. P. Roe, room 33, Cronse block, Omaha.  
New Hampshire, W. W. Wilkins, box 521, Claremont.  
New Jersey, W. B. Killingbeck, 62 Williams street, Orange.  
New York, John C. Chase, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York.  
North Dakota, A. M. Brooks, box 513, Fargo.  
Ohio, John G. Willett, 1450 West Fifty-fourth street, Cleveland.

Speaking of presidents, gather in the members, and we comrades will elect one of our very own. Every new party member brings nearer the day of deliverance.

The tools required for the job are a red card for yourself and a membership application blank for your friend and fellow worker. Easy, isn't it? Well, that's the way to win.

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WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in most instances a struggle for existence, owing to the lack of subscribers and advertisers; and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official, accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit to its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by "bural patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, the international and national organizations, the state federations, central labor unions and federal labor unions are hereby requested to assist such labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are throughout established in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a local labor journal centrally has on a community in assisting and advancing the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

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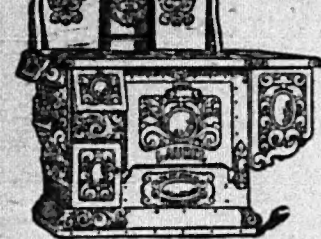
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## LABOR

### Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, Sept. 4, 1907. Bro. Max Grass in the chair, Bro. F. E. Neumann vice-chairman. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Iron Molders No. 166, Musicians No. 8, Machinists No. 234, and Retail Clerks.

Bro. Griebeling reported for the Labor Day picnic committee. The receipts at park were \$1,441.70, expenses \$104.85, net profit \$1,246.85. The report was accepted and bills referred for audit to the executive board. The committee on Labor day picnic tickets reported a sale of 9,544 tickets exclusive of the 500 given the striking molders. The committee was continued.

The special committee to report on the Society of Equity exchange project reported at length. Moved that matter lay over until after printed in the official organ. Lost. Moved that report be received and request for \$50 to cover immediate expense be granted. Carried.

The executive board reported in favor of granting credentials to Bros. Kroll and Grede of the striking Telegraphers to visit the affiliated unions. Also like credentials to Bro. Pearl Summers of Tell City, Ind., in behalf of the locked out chairworkers of that place. Also that a committee of two in connection with Bros. Weber and Summers be appointed to try to organize local chairworkers. Board reported a communication from the A. F. of L. stating that a charter had been issued to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

Board ordered communication from Commercial Telegraphers' read to council. Board advised that secretary pay per capita to A. F. of L. for May, June and July.

Communication from acting Pres. C. E. Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners, of Duluth, describing the situation on Mesaba range and asking that donations be sent to James Kirwan, secy-treas., W. F. of M., Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo., read to council. The board reported appointing Bros. Rader and Coleman to escort Bro. O'Neill to the park on Labor Day. It also reported a request from the Musicians that the Davidson Theater be placed on the unfair list because of the trouble there between the management and the union. The board recommended that a committee of three be appointed to see Manager Brown, with full power to act in case no settlement can be effected. Board recommended a committee of two be appointed to act in conjunction with the business agent to secure agreements for Retail Clerks. A communication from the landlord of the council's offices giving notice of an increase in the rent was read and board recommended that a committee of two be appointed to act with the business agent in the matter. The board recommended that a circular letter exposing the conduct of one Wm. A. Guthrie, general secretary of a so-called National Stone Cutters' Union, and his strike-breaking tactics, be printed and that a copy be mailed to all central bodies in the country.

A communication from the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly relating the facts in connection with the lock-out of eighty shirtmakers by the Deilhem Mfg. Co., which manufacturers the brands "Hy-Art" and "Fashion," be read to council and delegates take notice. A communication from the local Coopers asking organized labor to take note of whisky barrels around saloons and to complain to barkeeper if same did not bear coopers' union label was read to council. Report of executive board approved and recommendations concurred in.

The chair appointed Bros. Weber, Melms and Handley to serve on committee to see Sherman Brown, Bros. Sheehan, Handley and Griebeling to serve on the committee to aid Retail Clerks, Bros. Melms and Hermann to see the landlord in regard to rent of headquarters, and appointed Bro. Berst to serve on Equity exchange committee in place of Bro. Melms resigned. A motion was made to hold Bro. Melms on the committee, but he explained that it would be inconvenient to him to serve, and the motion was lost 13 to 39. A delegate from the Pattern Makers' again asked about a communication in relation to street car service sent in by his body. It was again explained that the communication had been turned into the state authorities at the time the State Railroad Commission was in-

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vestigating the local street car service and the delegate was asked to make this clear to his union. A vote of thanks was extended the Labor day picnic committee and committee discharged. Moved that vote of thanks be given Pabst park management. Amended to include ticket-selling committee. Amended withdrawn on request. No action on original motion. Receipts for evening \$1,786.57. Disbursements \$338.85.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Get your stove repairs at Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.

### Farmers' Equity Exchange

The Federated Trades Council's special committee appointed to serve in the matter of the establishment of an American Society of Equity Exchange has left to report as follows:

We met on Aug. 26 and 30. At these meetings Bro. Melms did not appear. Committee of four made formal choice of Bro. Jeske as chairman and Neumann as secretary, respectively.

After lengthy discussion, your committee submits the following recommendations for approval, believing that they are concrete as is possible at this time:

That the committee be given full power to act in forming a stock company; such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in the matter to be borne by the council until such time as the exchange has and may disburse funds, council then to be reimbursed. For these purposes the committee should be allowed an advance of \$50.

That the name of the corporation be "Milwaukee Equity Producers and Consumers' Exchange."

That the handling of dairy products, potatoes, apples, etc., be first engaged in.

That the objects of the exchange be:

First—To establish and maintain practical methods of bringing the products of the farm within reach of the consumers, thus establishing relations which will well producers and consumers into one solid body for mutual protection and advancement.

Second—To secure organized producers to get equitable prices for their products, thereby making them better customers for the products of labor as turned out by industrial workers.

Third—To secure in producers and consumers a guarantee that their mutual products are, in quality, measure and number, standard and true, and the outcome of due and proper industrial conditions. (To improve these conditions, organized producers and consumers jointly agree to recognize and give preference to products bearing the union label, of all allied crafts and organizations.)

Fourth—To found, promote, establish and maintain such offices, agencies, warehouses, cold-storage plants, elevators and similar other instrumentalities as the board of directors may from time to time determine, consistent with good business principles, as necessary to carry out the purpose of co-operation, profit-sharing and such direct trade relations between allied producers and consumers as will further their mutual interests.

That the membership of the exchange comprise only consumers who are members of bona-fide trades unions and producers who are members of the American Society of Equity. Board of directors to so regulate the sale of exchange of stock to be allowed to conflict with this provision. Exchange to be privileged to purchase stock if prospective buyers are objectionable to its board of directors.

The exchange to be officered by a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. These four and five others, elected as directors, to constitute a board of nine members. Treasurer to be bonded in amount required by the board.

All net profits of the exchange in excess of 7 per cent to be yearly distributed in purchasers' dividends to stockholders only, based pro rata upon the amount of actual purchases.

Your committee has assumed the responsibility of sending out printed return postals for the purpose of receiving names and addresses of all the principal officers of unions. We propose to at once invite these officers, and such others as may care to come, to attend a meeting where the objects of the plan shall be presented to them and they then and there solicited to take stock. Our object in this is to get, if possible, the direct personal interest of leading members in each union, so that they shall at once become active workers in disposing of stock among their own craft brothers, thus lessening the work of the committee, reducing the cost of forming the company, and hastening the time for the opening of the exchange for actual business.

The original draft of the actions of your committee, as made at the meeting by secretary, accompanying this report, and, in the event of the committee being continued, we desire that both documents be returned to us.

Fraternally submitted, CHARLES E. JESKE, Chair. F. E. NEUMANN, Sec. JOHN MUTH, HUGO THATE, Committee.

### Fireman for Stationary Engines

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Sept. 5, 1907.

A competitive examination for the position of fireman for stationary engines will be held at the above office on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. Special requirements are: Some familiarity with machinery and machinists' work, and experience as a fireman. Other requirements: United States citizenship, residence in this city for three years next preceding the date of application, good health and habits, ability to do hard work. Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Sept. 10, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office. WM. W. MCINTYRE, Pres. FRED A. LANDECK, IRVING E. CARY, FRANK A. KREHLA, Commissioners. JOHN J. VLACH, Secy.

## WISCONSIN

### Wisconsin Notes.

Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, one of the best of our national speakers, has been engaged for Wisconsin for four dates in November, comprising the 10th to the 19th, inclusive. Two or three of these dates will be given to Milwaukee and Racine. If any local to Minneapolis, whither comrade Kirkpatrick is then going, would like to engage his services for the 19th, now is the time to write the state secretary to that effect and make the engagement.

We are receiving letters from all over the state, to the effect that the locals and branches are now getting in line for their winter's work, preparatory to the big presidential campaign next year. We trust all our comrades will realize the value of the work done, this year, in getting conditions ready for a vigorous campaign.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

### Organization Department.

State Organizer Winfield R. Gaylord returned to the city on Wednesday of last week and is getting into the harness once more after ten weeks spent in Chautauqua work.

In view of the great importance of the campaign of next spring and fall, Comrade Gaylord will spend part of his time in strengthening the Milwaukee city and county organizations. Meanwhile he is conducting the correspondence necessary to arrange for the Wisconsin tour of Comrade Carl D. Thompson.

Comrade Thompson has a series of lecture dates in the East under the party auspices, which will occupy his time until about Nov. 1. He will then be with us in Wisconsin, making a tour of the state, and it is hoped that we may be able to arrange enthusiastic meetings for him, especially in the industrial centers. Comrades and locals wishing to arrange for a lecture by Comrade Thompson will please write at once to Comrade Gaylord.

Nobody has objected yet to the idea that every party member ought to secure at least one new application for membership every six months. How many members of your branch have "made good" on this principle in the last six months?

Now that the cool weather has come again, let the comrades attend the local meetings and begin to brace up for the fight of next year.

Secretaries of locals and branches please make out your membership report on the little card for July and August together, and mail it at once to the state organizer. We suggest, that if nobody else has got any new member for the two months past, the secretary better do a little hustling on his own account, so that the report will look better.

### State Secretary's Report for August.

Dues From South District.	
1 of Albany.....	2.70
Polish branch of Kenosha.....	3.00
Scandinavian branch of Kenosha.....	9.45
Finnish branch of Kenosha.....	1.00
Dues from North District.	
9 of Superior.....	.60
1 of Superior.....	.75
Finnish branch of Brantwood.....	6.10
Dues from Remainder of State	
14 of Milwaukee.....	9.00
1 of Waukesha.....	1.60
Members at large.....	1.35
Jewish branch, Milwaukee.....	3.00
11 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
1 of Milwaukee.....	12.00
1 of West Allis.....	3.90
Danish branch of Milwaukee.....	3.00
1 of Wauwatosa.....	2.10
1 of Kiel.....	5.85
1 of Pardeeville.....	4.50
1 of La Crosse.....	3.15
1 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
East Side branch, Grand Rapids.....	3.75
21 of Milwaukee.....	9.00
Women's branch of Milwaukee.....	0.00
19 of Milwaukee.....	17.10
1 of Sturgeon Bay.....	3.00
2 of Milwaukee.....	3.00
21 of Milwaukee.....	12.00
1 of Appleton.....	3.15
10 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
15 of Milwaukee.....	4.50

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT

—In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—

In the Matter of the Estate of Florence Caroline Berger, Deceased.

On this 31st day of August, A. D. 1907, upon reading and filing the petition of Gustav P. Berger stating that Florence Caroline Berger, of the county of Cook, state of Illinois, died intestate, on or about the 15th day of March, 1907, and praying that Louis P. Schloesser be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court: JOHN SCHILPHEIN, JR., Second Assistant Register of Probate, Richard Kell, Attorney for Estate

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## All Things Change

And this applies to footwear as well as to all things else. The footwear for the fall of 1907 is new in style of last, style of toe, weight of sole, height of heel, and material from which it is made. Tanagers are constantly working on new creations in leather, and all of these new things made by progressive manufacturers can be seen in our new line of footwear. Our windows tell the story more eloquently.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

575-577 MITCHELL STREET

STORE OPEN MONDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

## Classified Advertising

**WANTED**—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

**LOANERS**—We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bond, with stub, only \$2c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St.

**WANTED**—Branches and other societies to purchase their blank and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from our fifteen cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth Street.

**EXPERT CHIROPODIST**

Corns and ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHUBERT**, 119 North Ave., near DuSable.

**FOR SALE**

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**FIVE NEW HOUSES ON EASY TERMS.** CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME. Lot 30x120, with new house on Thirty-seventh St., near North Ave. Nos. 303, 305, 307, 309 and 311—for \$2,800. \$300 down balance \$15 per month. **OSCAR ALTPETER**, 102 Wisconsin St. Tel. M. 3108. Res. Tel. W. 71.

**UMBRELLA REPAIRING.**

UMBRELLAS recovered to look like new. 50c up. **Feldmann's Umbrella Store**, 246 W. Water St.

## WHY NOT KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE?

Order your supply of Fuel where the profits are used for the benefit of your cause. Be sure to get all **WOOD COAL COKE** where every little bit helps to lighten the burden resting upon your shoulders.

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## School Shoes

FOR THE Boys and Girls

that is what you want now—serviceable, good looking, good wearing shoes, all combined in one. We have all this in our school shoes. Try us.

This month we give a nice hard wood ruler with every pair of school shoes. Be sure you get one—they wear like our shoes.

**Lamers Bros. SHOES**

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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FOR MEN AND BOYS

HATS, CAPS FURNISHING GOODS

**BRUETT CLOTHING CO.**

Cor. Fond du Lac St., Lloyd and 10th Sts.

Don't Miss Your Chance!

Saturdays and Sundays ONLY YOU CAN BUY FOR FIVE CENTS AT THE

Independent Cigar Stand

1027 WALNUT STREET

Box Trade a Specialty. J. URICH, Mfr.

**DANCING**

The First Lesson of the Fall Term

will be given at North Side Turn Hall, Tues., Sept. 10, 8 P.M. Recreation Club Hall, Wed., Sept. 11, 8 P.M. Armory Hall, 614 First Ave., Thurs., Sept. 12, 8 P.M.

Join the Class Now at Any One of the Halls. Special Attention to Beginners—Private Lessons—Private Classes—Children's Classes.

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PROF. A. C. W. R. 114 FIFTEENTH STREET

Ex-President American National Association—Member British Association of London.

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**SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY**

Phone Main 2728 539 Market Street

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS \$4

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ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED

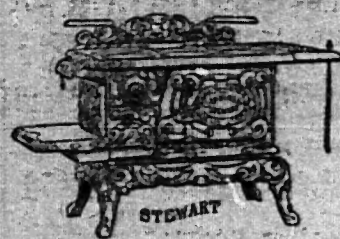
Can at any time furnish services of a first-class UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

also BEST HEARSE in the United States

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT



## STEWART RANGES



A thoroughly modern, popular-priced stove having an established reputation. While considerably changed in its outward appearance for this season, it retains the unsurpassed qualities for **ECONOMICAL COOKING** which have made it so justly popular. Fully covered by the Stewart guarantee of perfection. We also carry a complete line of **HEATERS**.

**F. J. BENNING** Dealer in General Hardware  
701 Muskego Av. NEAR MITCHELL

## AT THE THEATERS.

The Crystal theater knows how to turn a trick, too. While one of the big local theaters was announcing the appearance of a man who walked down stairs on his head, the Crystal secured the Namba Japs, one member of whom actually walks upstairs on his head. This wonderful achievement can be seen there the balance of this week.

### DAVIDSON

"The Man of the Hour" will begin a week's engagement at the Davidson Sunday night. The play deals with modern city affairs, using to some extent a political environment and atmosphere. The plot concerns a young man in love with the daughter of a financial magnate. He has been offered a nomination as mayor by a political boss who wants a tractable tool. He accepts and is elected. During his term a bill passes granting vast privileges to the father of the girl he loves. The machine boss demands his signature, but he finally vetoes the bill, and risks the consequences. The company of sixteen people is headed by Orrin

Johnson. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

### ALHAMBRA

Commencing next Sunday matinee, "David Corson" will open a week's engagement at the Alhambra. It is one of the new book plays, and among the most important productions of this season. David Corson, from an inspired young Quaker preacher, becomes the follower of a quack doctor and a gypsy fortune teller, the lover of another man's wife, the best known gambler in New Orleans, and then returns to the old home farm, a repentant sinner. Many characters of interest assist in the telling of this tale of human weakness, among them Pepecta, the beautiful gypsy, for love of whom David almost loses his very soul, and through love of whom he finds the way again to redemption.

### BIJOU

Next week's attraction at the Bijou theater is "The Original Cohen" which opens its first engagement with the Sunday matinee tomorrow. "The Original Cohen" is a story depicting life on New York's East side. In addition to a well-developed plot and a number of sensational acts a chorus is introduced, and specialties are mingled with the songs and dances. The leading role is played by Louis Hartman, a well-known delineator of Yiddish roles. The company numbers thirty, and the piece has had a very successful run in Chicago.

### PABST PARK

Dickey's wild west will close its engagement at Pabst park tomorrow night, when the park closes its

gates for the season, although it will be open for several picnics which will be held there later in the fall. The feature of tomorrow's performances of the show will be a bucking horse contest in which all the local bad horses, which have been brought to the park in the hopes of winning the \$100 forfeit which Mr. Dickey offers for a horse, mule or steer that his cowboys cannot ride, will figure.

### STAR THEATER

The Empire Burlesquers, old Milwaukee favorites, will be the attraction at the new Star theater, Third and Wells, for the week, commencing Sunday afternoon. Roger Imhof, the star of the cast, is considered by many the best Irish comedian in burlesque. When the Irish societies of New York City began a crusade against certain portrayals of this character, Mr. Imhof was one of the few that met with no objection from them.

### GAYETY.

The attraction at the Gayety, commencing matinee Sunday, is Harry Bryant's extravaganza, one of the old recognized burlesque attractions of this country. The cast contains about thirty pretty girls and some of the best comedians in burlesque. The olio is very strong, the eight Stella girls being the headliners. Elliot Belair and Elliot, America's foremost acrobatic act; and Charley Harris, the man who has made thousands laugh, are also on the bill.

### CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week the big hit of the bill will be the Seven Madcaps in their wonderful singing and acrobatic act. Mr. and Mrs. Cal Stewart & Co., in the rural sketch "Uncle Josh on the Bowery," will also be one of the features. Other numbers are the Three Perry's, wire artists, Ethel Kirke the prima donna, the Crystalograph, Frank Williams in illustrated songs, and the like.

Have your stove repaired by Benning, 701 Muskego avenue.

### Dr. Washington Replies.

Dear Sir.—The following has appeared in your paper on several occasions, which is false and detrimental to my professional business: "Not Cured.—Plymouth, Wis. (formerly Barton, Wis.)—To the public:—In 1896 Dr. Washington of Milwaukee, who calls himself a specialist, advertised in the news papers that he has cured me of a cancer. His statement is not true. I am not cured. He promised to cure me and took my money with that agreement, but he failed to do as agreed.—John Geis."

The above is not true. It is absolutely false. First—He (Geis) got a tintype taken especially for me to use in the papers in connection with the cure, and I have the picture now. Second—His testimonial was given to me and I have the authority to use it. Third—Note the time, way back in 1896—over eleven years—seven years beyond the limit (four years) for spitheloma to run its fatal course. Fourth—The cancer has been cured and his lip today shows it only a scar or small callous—not cancer. Fifth—Had it not been cured he would have been dead long ago. Sixth—He only paid me \$25, and seven years ago he wanted it back and had a lawyer write me a letter, and I bluntly refused, because I knew it was a blackmailing device and as stated. Eighth—I am informed Geis is worthless financially and hence I have been obliged to take his false and misleading statements. But I am now fully determined to follow this matter to the end. I ask you to insert this letter and also apologize to me for the repeated insertions of Geis' letter. F. S. Volk, clerk of the city, will back up the fact that Geis has been cured as he reported to me, that there was nothing wrong with it.—Respectfully,  
N. Washington, A. M.

### For a Universal Label.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor calls upon the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to arrange for a conference to advance the idea of a universal union label. In a circular just issued to labor bodies throughout the country it points out that large sums are required in order to independently advertise the different labels, that the wide variety of them produces confusion in the public mind and that there will be less effect for fraud if there is but one label. In the same circular the A. F. of L. is asked to bring about a conference of representatives of the state federations so that they can come to some common ground on the subject of labor legislation to be asked of state legislatures.

### Says He Didn't.

Frank Riley, to whom reference was made last week asks the HERALD to state that he denies absolutely that he disturbed the people trying to listen to the speech of O'Neil at the Labor day picnic, or that he was guilty of using offensive language there. This brings the matter down to a question of veracity between him and those who made complaints.

Have your stove repaired by Benning, 701 Muskego avenue.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

## A Capitalistic View!

Wisconsin Wants More Automobile Boulevards—To the Devil With the Working Class.

The editor of the *Evening Wisconsin* thinks the suggestion made to the Metropolitan park commission by Conrade Whitall and published in these columns, issue of Aug. 30, an "iridescent dream," which suggests to practical minded people "the question of cost." "But out of whose pockets would the money come?" it asks, and "would the people who paid for the improvements gain substantial benefits for the outlay," etc. These are legitimate questions, and we understand that questions of the same sort were put before the public when the water works were established. The *Wisconsin* is not putting the matter on a very high plane when it takes this sordid point of view. In spite of penny-wise objections the water works system was started and today its benefits to the people are incalculable and the expense to individuals insignificant. A penny-wise consideration should not step in now to thwart the parking project. The *Wisconsin* wants something practical. It suggests something that will benefit the rich class in our community, that is, the building of the lake drive and boulevards connecting the parks. This would be nice for automobiles and people rich enough to own them, but where would the poor man come in? Or, isn't he worth considering?

Really, the mission of the Metropolitan park commission ought to be to help Milwaukee to get its breath back. Parks are called the lungs of the city. But when statistics show that the third generation of city people are apt to be degenerates it is clear that the city hasn't had lungs enough to keep the atmosphere pure. And it is to the working class that this need is the greatest, not to local automobile tourists. We must get the city lungs to the people that most need them. If the commission is simply to plan runways where the rich can spin their toys, leaving the poor "look on" for their share of the fun, it might as well go out of business.

It is easy to detect contaminated water. It is not so easy to detect contaminated air. One is as vital to us as the other. But we have been heedless of the question of pure air until we are finally met with the results in a devitalized humanity. If the idea of parks is simply something pretty to look at while one entertains guests to the city with an automobile, then we might as well plant grass and flowers and trees on high-board fences along our boulevards. But parks and parking is not for the eye alone, for it serves us in still more important ways. Men stifled and sickened by a baked brick city environment rush out into nature to recover, if they have the time and means. If not, they droop and die. The Metropolitan park commission must plan to bring the breath of the country into the city or it will fall short of its solemn and sacred duty. It must listen studiously to all plans presented by men who have made a study of atmosphere and plant life and then try to make the wisest decisions out of the facts and plans brought to its attention. If it gets a penny-wise and sordid, money-mad, unhumanitarian spirit it will be a tremendous failure. But even from the side of profits there is something to be said, and we will give it space later on.

**A WINNER!—NOW READY!** "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.



## Fall Announcement

Ready for inspection—our new stock of Fall and Winter Suits, Furnishings and Hats for men, youth and boys. As magnificent an assemblage of fall wearables as was ever gathered under one roof in this city.

Remember, the clothes we sell are made by us, for you, their user—no middlemen's profits.

**M. BENDER & SON**

450 Eleventh Av., Cor. Scott St.

## MILWAUKEE.

The Eleventh ward branch has decided to hold a sociable and lecture once each month.

Conrades, don't forget the dates for F. W. Weaver of Whitewater. He will lecture in Milwaukee at J. Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue, Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, under the auspices of the Nineteenth ward branch; also at Holt's hall, 961 Kinickinick avenue, Thursday evening, Oct. 24, under the auspices of the Twelfth ward branch, and at Sietaff's hall, corner Mitchell street and Muskego avenue, Friday evening, Oct. 25, under the auspices of the Eleventh ward branch. Admission to these lectures will be free. In addition to these lectures there will be one hundred illustrated pictures. Subject: "Child Labor." Don't forget the dates, comrades, and bring your friends and neighbors with you.

The county committee held a meeting at 344 Sixth street last Saturday night.

The branches are now at work selecting inspectors, clerks, and ballot clerks for the polling booths in the various precincts.

The Workmen's Sick and Benefit Society, No. 185, begs to announce that it has arranged for a grand entertainment and ball at the South Side Turner hall, Sunday, Oct. 20. A good program will be secured, and the arrangements committee is hard at work to make this a grand success.

The Town of Greenfield branch has made arrangements for a prize schafkopf tournament, to be held at H. Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10. Admission 50c, including refreshments.

How about a donation to the organization fund?

The members of the various branches are hereby requested to attend their branch meetings without fail hereafter, as matters of vital importance are coming up from time to time. The summer months have passed away, and therefore let us all get into the harness and start the ball rolling for new members, and also devising ways to carry on our next campaign.

### Branch Meetings Next Week.

**TUESDAY, 8 P. M.**  
Fourth, 190 Eighth street.  
**THURSDAY, 8 P. M.**  
Fourteenth, 762 Forest Home av.  
Fifth, 382 Washington street.  
Ninth, 469 Eleventh street.  
Layton Park, 987 Twenty-eighth st.  
**FRIDAY, 8 P. M.**  
Second, 469 Eleventh street.  
Twenty-second, 2714 North avenue.  
**SATURDAY, 8 P. M.**  
Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Teutonia avenues.  
**SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.**  
Finnish section, 382 Washington st.

### Grand Opening.

Grand Opening on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 21 and 22, at his new place, 561 Muskego avenue, corner Bow street. Fine lunch will be served all day and good music furnished. All are cordially invited.

"The New Emancipation" is making a great hit among our comrades. A large number of copies have already been purchased. No wonder. When wage slavery presses so heavily as it does today, the wage slave is naturally anxious to know just how the emancipation can come. Any practical program by which the course of development may be hastened toward the new system will, without fail, arouse the keenest interest. This is what you will find in "The New Emancipation," by Politicus. Its price is 5 cents per copy, or 25 copies for \$1.00. It can be had at this office.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printery showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

Before going hunting at the lakes, get your ammunition at Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.

## Make Your Clothes

a part of yourself. Let your individuality shine through every thread. Your personal force is a distinctive quality that must make an impression. It is up to you to wear clothes that are made for you that bring out the best that is in you. Every garment that leaves this shop is made by union tailors. Our line of fall wearables is now ready. Come in and make your selection.

**Walter P. Stroesser** Union Tailor  
316 State Street

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

## Levy & Kahn G.

—DRY GOODS—CLOAKS—MILLINERY—  
409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

## Tailored Suits for Fall

Everything That Is New, Stylish and Moderate in Price

**At \$12.50**—We show a line of tailored suits of all-wool chevrons in black, colors and novelty mixtures—jackets cut in the semi or snug fitting models—skirts of the popular pleated variety—price.....**\$12.50**

**At \$18.50**—Our line of tailored suits is unexcelled in correctness of style and excellence of quality—materials are all-wool chevrons in black and colors, also novelty worsteds in subdued tones—other stores ask \$25.00—we offer them special at.....**\$18.50**

### New Fall Skirts

Pretty styles these, in the pleated effects with bias folds—excellent quality chiffon panamas, serges and chevrons are the materials used—priced at

**\$4.98, \$5.50, \$6.50**

### New Fall Waists

Come in and see them. New Waists, Silk Waists, Cotton, Flannelette, Etc. Close prices always.

## GOT THEM GOING!

Manitowoc, Wis., Sept. 10.—"I don't care a damn for the commission."

Those were the words of Chief of Police August Dews, uttered in a conversation with the editor of this paper, in the presence of witnesses, at 12 o'clock this noon.

Dews appeared just at noon, his appearance at the door of the Tribune office having been followed by an obscene tirade in which he alternately pleaded for mercy and bluffed for a cessation of the articles which have appeared in connection with his conduct as chief. In one particularly pathetic moment Dews pulled his purse from his pocket and said, "I've got money." He was told this office was not working for money.

The culmination of his foolish talk came when he said in a threatening manner:

"I'll meet you some time all alone." Intimating that he would obtain satisfaction in that way, perhaps the only satisfaction which his mind is capable of contemplating. Dews sought to impress upon the mind of the Tribune editor, Conrade C. M. Wright, the fact he has a family and that for that reason his conduct should not be questioned. He sought to advise the paper to make less trouble and was informed that the paper would "MAKE TROUBLE JUST AS LONG AS TROUBLE IS NEEDED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE."

Dews threatened to do all manner of things, ranging from law suits to the perpetration of physical violence, done from ambush if need be.

For an official his conduct was low-browed and contemptible; for a gentleman his conduct was such as to effectually remove anyone from that class. He said that if this paper mentioned him again there would be things doing and he said he wasn't afraid. He was informed that on one previous occasion he had threatened to knock

the block off the editor of this paper but that nothing materialized, but he promised that there would be pyrotechnics in the near future and they probably will begin when the irate chief reads these lines.

After he had indulged his fondness for profane language to his apparent satisfaction he was informed that his words would be embodied in a communication to the commission, whereupon he replied that he didn't give a damn for the commission, a feeling probably engendered by his past experiences with that body. Owing to that also it is probable that other methods will be employed in this instance.

Since Chief of Police Dews has seen fit to throw down the gauntlet to this paper we shall, of course, accept it and, for the protection of the public from a man such as he has proven himself to be, we shall endeavor to see that his future opportunities for such outbreaks in an official manner shall be as limited as possible.

Dews' conduct, covering profanity, a display of money, a threat to do violence and other features, constitutes what probably is the most vicious official breach of conduct ever witnessed in this city. It also is the most foolhardy thing any official ever did. There is this much to be said: Dews practically said that he had THE COMMISSION UNDER HIS THUMB. It remains for the commission to disprove that, and there is but one way in which that can be done.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

## NOTICE!

The County Central Committee will hold its meetings hereafter at **PASCHEN'S HALL, 325 Chestnut St.** Next meeting will be held at the above mentioned hall on **Monday evening, 8 P. M., September 9.**

## Shoes for Men

We Make a Specialty of Men's

**\$2.50, \$3.50 & \$4.00**

**UNION-MADE Shoes**

ALL STYLES  
ALL LEATHERS



**Geo. A. Schick**  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Cor. Grand Ave. and Third St.

BEFORE BUYING A

## GUN or RIFLE

Visit our store and look over our stock.

**IT WILL PAY YOU**

We carry the most complete line of Guns, Ammunition, Fish-

ing Tackles, and General Sporting Goods in the Northwest. Indoor games of every description. We extend a cordial invitation to all State Fair visitors to pay us a visit whether they wish to purchase anything or not.

**JOHN MEUNIER GUN CO.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
272 West Water St., MILWAUKEE

## ACORN Stoves, Ranges and Heaters



WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF ACORN STOVES, STEEL RANGES AND HEATERS. AND A FULL ASSORTMENT IS NOW ON OUR FLOORS READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION. WE INVITE YOU TO COME IN AND SEE THE MOST UP-TO-DATE LINE OF STOVES...

**Reinhold Bros.**  
LISBON AVE.  
and 23d St.

Everything in Hardware



## Those Business Lectures!

Mr. Editor:—You, perhaps, criticized Director Puelicher in your last issue too severely. It may have been an honest intention on his part as far as his mental vision leads him to. We all, that understand the circumstances and conditions of our dollar country, "The dollar above man," instead of "man above dollar," readily understand the motives and objects of our antagonists. We ought to exercise some indulgence because Mr. Puelicher is also a part and parcel of a class whose vision does not exceed the line of making money, a class that is always ready to talk about money, profit, dollar, business, sports, gambling, and the weather, but does hardly understand anything else. Their minds are not trained in any other way. The cultured and ideal leading and prominent businessman, in our country of unlimited possibilities, is as rare as owls during day-time, and the really educated multimillionaires have become already members of the Socialist party. Some years ago I tested the knowledge of one of our prominent druggists. What I wanted to buy of him I had put down in chemical formula. Not being able to decipher it he said: "I cannot read it, Mr. ———," I gave, at one time, a professor on the South side \$25.00 to give me lessons in chemistry, but he skipped with the money, and so I don't know anything about it. It was permanganate of potash, and he gave me for too more than laymen would have received for 50c. He was a prominent business man; and, if I am not much mistaken, a member of the M. & M. association. This is only one example of the many I could cite of the culture of our local money aristocracy, which is the main part of our national ruling money aristocracy, the most uncultured, immoral and corrupt in the world. They "pumped," and still do "pump," so much private business in our public business and political life that our country of the "free" and the "brave" is now the politically corruptest in the world. At banquet tables they speak of "patriotism" to overflowing, without knowing its fundamental meaning because of utter lack of the language the word is derived from. They regard the "patria" as a milk cow that must be milked to their hearts' content, and "The public be damned."

I would suggest, however, to Mr. Puelicher to insist on his resolution, and that the following lectures be delivered by the respective "leading" business men to school children:

Beggs—"The development of a Seal Butcher to a Human Butcher," "The Monster Tax Dodger," "The Sneaky Heating Franchise and Franchise Grabbing."

Pfister—"The Conduct of a Demo-Republican Boss Disclosed," "The Dealer in Garbage Money."

Bigelow—"The Bank Looter," "The Influence of the Money and Money Tax Dodgers' Association Is, in my Opinion, so Great that the Warden of the Leavenworth Prison Would Surely Give Permission."

Pabst—"The Bribing of Mike Dunn."

Zochlant—"The Incentive to the Free Use of City Water."

Ira B. Smith—"How to Become a Defaulter Under Capitalism."

William H. Graebner—"All Interest of the 'Best Man' in Politics."

Such lectures would surely elevate the moral tone of our school children; and, if the number of speakers be insufficient, I have more of the "leading" and "prominent" business men in petto.

Our school children will then have received a pretty thorough education in practical politics, in social economy of the "people." If they long for more similar knowledge, Mr. Quarles, the attorney of all party organizations for "Law and Order" and a scholar of some Latin at least, will speak on "Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiat." Finally, inasmuch as I know as a good Catholic that the church is always adapting itself to changed conditions in a gradual way, and that our priests, bishops and archbishops are already admitting that there are some good features in Socialism, the Most Rev. Archbishop Messner, a man for right and justice, will not refuse, in the face of advancing Socialism on one side and crushing trusts and monopolies on the other, to deliver to young and old a lecture on "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis," alluding to, and emphasizing, the fact that the influence of our "leading" business men and "captains of industry" is fast disappearing, and that they are shown in their true light.

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

Yours for the cause of moral and intellectual education

A Social Reformer.

of his ward made his "courage" leak?

Can it be that the alleged fact that "Gypsy" Ward handles the chief's race horses had anything to do with the chief's defense of Ward before the license committee?

Between the buzz wagons and "Citizen" Beggs' murder machines these days ought to be ones of harvest for the accident insurance solicitors.

The supervisors have had so much trouble in getting service from the district attorney's office that Supervisor Mies recently introduced a resolution requiring the district attorney to make affidavit each month that the work given his department by the county board has been attended to or have his salary held up. There is a provision of law that requires the circuit judges to make such affidavits before they can draw their pay, and while there may be some question as to the legality of the pending resolution, its introduction will call attention to a delinquency that it is claimed has caused the county board a good deal of annoyance and that has delayed county business, and may lead to the enactment of a law covering the matter.

Among the alleged delinquencies of the district attorney's office that have caused the supervisors annoyance may be mentioned the Neacy injunction case. Tom Neacy served an injunction on the county board to prevent it from abandoning the old house of correction fire and louse trap and buying a farm and quarry north of the city on which to put petty "outlaws." The board ordered the district attorney to force Neacy to put up the customary bond in order that delay might be avoided, but it is said the district attorney failed to act and that by such failure the board has been tied up in the matter of the purchase. As Neacy belongs to the same political faction as the district attorney, the supervisors are passing all sorts of criticisms on the delay.

Another case of delay occurred in connection with the projected Grand avenue viaduct. The contractors are required to give tests of strength as to weight of the structure, but did not do so. The district attorney was asked to give an opinion as to whether the contractors could be compelled or not, and months have gone by and he has made no answer, it is said.

The Tenth ward had some pretty trying experiences with its aldermen in former years, but it made a brave effort for at least two years to shake off its bad luck. Now, however, it is disgraced again. Not only is one of its aldermen trying to make some personal graft out of his position, but he is also trying to turn back the wheels of progress so as to restore to use the discarded insanitary wood pavements. Of course, Gerhardt simply wants wooden pavement on his street instead of brick or any other staple material because the latter would be charged up against his property, while the wooden pavement is paid by his dear fellow citizens in the ward. But the graft in this affair is not the worst offence. The effort to lower the sanitary condition of the ward to endanger the lives of men, women and children is the more criminal part of it.

Continued complaints come to this office in regard to the fire department captains, some of them. It seems that there is a rule in the department that requires captains to familiarize themselves with the buildings in their district so that in case of fire they will be familiar with the premises. Taking advantage of this rule it is said that some captains absent themselves day after day, and are alleged to be out "inspecting." Under the cover of that word "inspecting" they are pretty much masters of their own time, and as these particular men are usually part of the administration machine they are free from exposure. Business men are said to have stated that their buildings and factories are scarcely ever visited by

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

It's Ald. Gerhardt and the Dahlmann estate against the people. And the Dahlmann estate attorney

## DAVIDSON

One Week Beginning Sun.  
Matinees Wed. and Sat.

Wm. A. Brady and John R. Griesen present George Broadhurst's play

## The MAN OF THE HOUR

Direct from Illinois Theater.  
Chicago, with company and production.

Prices—Evenings, \$1.50, \$1.75, 50c and 25c.  
Popular Wed. Mat., 25c to \$1

## NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday  
Matinee, Sept. 15

The Empire  
Burlesquers

## GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)  
Completely Remodeled Into the  
Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em)

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Sept. 15  
(Ladies' Matinee Every Thursday)  
Harry Bryant's  
Extravaganza

## CRYSTAL

7 Madcaps 7  
ACROBATIC SINGING & DANCING  
Admission 10c—Reserved Seats 20c

# CARPETS, RUGS, BEDS and BEDDING

We put this before you with emphasis, knowing well that the facts bear out our statement to the letter: NEVER BEFORE within our knowledge have goods of this class been sold for any less, and never has such a comprehensive stock of high-class Floor Coverings, Beds and Bedding been involved in a similar event. THE SAVINGS AVERAGE FROM A QUARTER TO A THIRD the prices that will prevail during the season.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Seamless 22 1/2 Brussels Room Rugs, new fall patterns, priced on Monday.....18.50  
Brussels Room Rugs 8-10x10-6, floral, oriental and Persian patterns, all new.....11.50  
Extra Heavy Body Brussels Room Rugs, 8-10x10, this season's choicest patterns.....22.50  
Another shipment of Seamless 6x9-ft. Brussels Bedroom Rugs, Monday.....7.98  
The high-grade 9x12-ft. Body Brussels Room Rugs in rich effects, Monday.....25.00  
Sultana Brussels Stair Carpet, suitable for hall runners, 50c quality.....39c

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS 1.75

Brussels Carpet, new Persian patterns, yard.....69c  
The best quality Half-Wool Ingrain Carpet at.....39c  
Red and tan striped Hemp Stair Carpet, yard.....10c  
Floor Oil Cloth, from 1 to 2 yds. wide, the 40c quality, in new patterns, square yard.....25c

20

Stamps Free

with a purchase of 2.00 or over—in addition to the regular amount of stamps—if you present this coupon at our stamp desk.

Monday, Sep. 16

Either "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H. Green" Premium Stamps.

S. D.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Enameled Iron Beds, white, green and blue, with polished brass trimmings.....2.50  
Extra Strong Enameled Iron Beds, with 1 1/2-in. posts and 3/4-in. brass top rods.....4.50  
Double Woven Wire Bed Springs, strong maple wood frame, full sizes, Monday.....1.48  
Extra Fine Double Woven Wire Bed Springs, non-supported, will not sag.....2.25  
Combination Hunk and Felt Mattresses, covered with saten ticking, side tufts.....5.00  
Plain Mattresses, with fine, clean excelsior, covered with good quality ticking.....2.25  
Extra Large 11-4 size Fleece Heavy Cotton Bed Blankets with colored borders, pair.....85c  
New \$8.50 White Wool Mixed Bed Blankets, pair.....2.98  
Twilled 12-4 Bed Blankets, gray, tan and white, heavy fleeced, per pair.....1.50  
Fine New Silkoline Covered Comforters, filled with good fluffy white cotton.....1.98

## The Open Exhibit of Autumn Millinery—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sep. 19, 20, 21

An extensive showing of copies and adaptations of French Millinery, trimmed in our own workrooms, marked at extremely reasonable prices.

### BASEMENT

Guaranteed 98c  
Curtain Stretchers.....58c  
Strongly braced  
7-ft. Step  
Ladders.....45c  
Brooms  
House Brooms,  
best corn, 4-sewed  
Round \$3.25  
Washing Machines.....2.69  
Clothes Pins—first  
quality, 100 for.....5c  
New 5.50 Rotary  
Wash Machines.....4.75  
Wireless  
Wood Frame  
Wash Wringer,  
10-in.  
rolls.....1.59  
Cloth Covered 25c  
Sleeve Boards.....15c

## Fall Coats, Suits, Dress Skirts, Etc.

Garments that embody all those countless little subtle touches which contribute to the sum total of the permanent elegance and graceful style effect which mark the creations of the most renowned ladies' tailors.

Women's New Long Coats, black, full back, trimmed with braid and buttons, lined with stitched gray satin.....15.00  
Women's Short Military Coats, black, brown, blue and red, lined with Skinner's gray satin.....16.50  
Women's Suits, striped and small plaids, long tight-fitting coat lined with Skinner's satin, skirt with side plaits.....22.50  
Women's Black and Blue Suits, Prince Chap style coats with rolling collar, lined with Skinner's gray satin, skirt with inverted plait.....15.00  
Women's Long Coats, black, full back, Gibson effect shoulders, fancy velvet collar, braid trimming.....12.00  
Women's Tight-Fitting Short Black Coats, black trimmed with straps, full sleeves with fancy cuffs.....8.98



Children's Long Coats, brown, blue and green, full back with bias straps, rolling collar, Monday.....3.98  
Children's Long Coats, all colors, full back, gilt buttons, collar and cuffs with red broadcloth.....7.50  
Children's New Collarless Coats, blue and green, trimmed with heavy braid.....6.00  
Children's Suits in all colors, collarless, full back, yoke effect, lined through-out.....12.00  
Women's Coats, neat mixtures, with fitted or loose back, collarless, strapped seams, full sleeves.....5.98  
Children's New Coats, colored, full back, silk braid trimming, rolling collar, velvet trimming to match.....7.00  
Women's Blue Broadcloth Suits, 3/4-length coats with Gibson effect shoulders, rolling collar, plaited skirt.....27.50

### BASEMENT

50c Cable  
Wash Tubs.....75c  
Imported 19c  
Salt Boxes.....10c  
Saw Cutters with  
one knife.....10c  
Sad Iron  
Handles.....5c  
11-in. Wood  
Chopping  
Bowls.....5c  
Large 3-knife size  
Kraut Cutters.....98c  
15-in. Wood  
Coat Hang-  
ers.....5c  
25c Coffee Mills, with  
dovetailed box,  
hold 1 lb. coffee.....15c  
Large 50c size Willow  
Clothes Baskets.....45c  
14-in. Wood Spoons 25c

## Dress Goods

Assorted New 59c and 65c  
Values Priced on Monday

48c

Plain Colored Dress Goods—Storm Serges, Panamas, French Serges, Henriettas, etc.—widths from 36 to 42 inches, new shades, either kind.....48c  
Popular Black Goods—Panamas, Brilliantines, Serges, Batiste, etc.—the best weaves for fall wear.....48c  
New Bright Colored Plaid Dress Goods, in pretty Tartan effects, splendid quality for children's dresses.....48c



Also Rare Values in Art Goods—Knitting Yarns—Gloves—Hosiery—Women's and Children's Shoes—Underwear—Linen—Ribbons—Jewelry—Underskirts—Muslin Underwear—Corsets, Etc.—See Window Display.

## Wash Goods

New Flannelettes, light and dark grounds, in assorted patterns, 12 1/2c values.....8c  
Special 25c quality Black Saten, absolutely fast black, for shirts, waists or skirts, Monday.....18c  
Heavy Fleece Mottled Flannel, red, tan, blue or black mixed, for underwear or night robes.....8c

## Sheeting

Extra Heavy Unbleached Sheet-  
ing, 24-yd. width, per  
yard on Monday.....30c  
Limit of 10 yards to each customer. No mail or telephone orders filled.

## PABST PARK Third and Burleigh Sts.

THE ONLY OUTDOOR AMUSEMENT RESORT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS  
LAST WEEK—CLOSES TOMORROW NIGHT

SIoux INDIAN VILLAGE  
See the real savages of America in their homes. Bring the children to see them. As opportunities of this kind are rare.  
Dickey's Wild West and Indian Congress  
Featuring Miss Goldie Wooden  
Lady Bucking Horse Rider, who will ride at least one of the wild horses obtained during every performance. Cowboys, Cow-boys and Lone-Headed Sioux Indians. Two Shows Daily, 7:30 and 9 P. M.  
Free Franz Meyer's Military Band  
Concerts in band pavilion—afternoon at 2:30, afternoon at 7:30.  
Dancing tonight and Sunday, 8 P. M. N. G. Picnic and Exhibit in Drill house  
ADMISSION 10c CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS Accompanied by Parents, FREE. TAKE THIRD ST. CAR

the county board recently, by Supervisor Mies, requires the district attorney to file an affidavit every three months that the county board's business to him has been given prompt attention, and now the district attorney's office has replied that the board has no legal right to pass such a resolution, and that the business is being attended to as fast as the time could be found to do so. No wonder the militant capitalists claim that it costs more to conduct public business than private business. Public office is a public snap to the old party politician. He only pretends to give his time to his work.

Perhaps the street railway company handled the state fair crowds, as the newspapers alleged, but it did it at the expense of the regular city service, which became rotten before. We stood at the corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets

Thursday evening from half past 5 to 6:5 waiting for a chance to go home. These are the days of "rapid transit," but after standing there nearly twenty minutes an Eighth street car finally came along so loaded down with humanity that only a few of the waiting crowd were able to get a foothold. There was nothing to do but wait for the next one, which finally hove in sight with another big crowd. We succeeded in getting aboard, but we were luckier than some of the others. You cannot expect a private, profit-greedy corporation to provide enough cars for the service when they can get the nickles by crowding the people like sardines or making them wait quarter hours between cars in the busiest hours.

We put an individuality into your printing that demands attention. Let us show you samples. The Cooperative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

## ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUNDAY) MATINEE  
A BIG ATTRACTION AT ALHAMBRA PRICES—This Popular Showman

## DAVID CORSON

By Little Bear Parker, Author of "My Down East"  
The play is produced with a cast good enough for any first-class theater present. In domestic comedy—Amy Leslie, Charles, and Mary. Chicago Tribune  
Prices 10-25-35-50-75c—Other Seats, Two, Three, 50c